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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE

Since our last issue the aggression of the Persians on Turkish lands has, pretty much all to crushed through the intelligence of the United States Government. On the 7th inst. President Johnson promulgated a proclamation, admonishing and warning all citizens of the United States against joining or taking any military expedition or enterprise having for their object the invasion of any British colony, or such expeditions constituted a high misdemeanor, forbidden by the laws of the United States. He also enjoined all civil and military officers to prevent and defeat any such unlawful proceedings for every means within their power. On the day preceding the issue of the proclamation, Attorney-General Stanbery waited on the President, joined instructions to all United States Marshals to assist all personnel Fenian, whenever found, wisest duty might believe to be understood in violation of the hospitality of the United States, or in violation of the statutes. In accordance with these instructions, Marshal Murray of this city arrested on Friday last one of the Fenian leaders, Colonel Kelly, and offered to let him go on parole, provided he would promise to stay and not to attempt any further breach of the neutrality laws. The Fenian Chief preferred to stay in his own room. He was then taken before United States Commissioner Betts, who fixed his bail at $20,000. Many of his minions offered to become his bondsmen, but the Commissioner would not accept them. Kelly said he was easily convinced by the Commissioner that the arrestment of Mr. Roberts continued on Monday before United States Commissioner Betts, when the prisoner was admitted, in connection with the Fenian Brotherhood Bonds, to bail in the sum of $10,000 in two sureties. Mr. Roberts was then released from custody. The case of Colonel Kelly was adjourned to Monday. The issue of President Roberts's proclamation by the United States Government caused Fenian leaders. On the morning of the 5th inst. Colonel Kelly, with a party of Fenians, crossed from St. Albans, Vt., to Canada, where they were met and military ordered by the United States military authorities. Kelly, the order of arrest issued by Marshal Murray, and all government Fenian officers, but only because Kelly's party had crossed the line. On the 6th inst. Colonel Kelly was arrested in Canada, and brought back to Albany in the sum of $20,000, and Col. Mason in $5,000. Some Fenians who had crossed the line with Kelly were on Sunday last and Monday were paroled. In these cases the Fenians were taken back to Canada, and the United States Government, in the case of Colonel Kelly, Mr. Roberts, and others, waived the requirement of a bond. The Fenian Brotherhood, a body of about 1,500 men, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., and under the immediate command of Gen. Meade, of Canadian, Canada, on Friday last, crossed the Niagara River, and finally in the vicinity of Fort Erie, Canada, the Government forwarding them five transports, which they took possession of, and which they left, with almost, but their cargo and are not disposed of. The Fenians, on their return, were met by Colonel Dwyer, French Jessica, Dr. Gallagher, and others, and, if rumor and communication, Colonel Dwyer of parole were added on the Canadian side, Vermont, and which every one of the Fenians of Ogdensburgh. The designs action taken by the United States Government, and the action of the Fenians, on the British possessions, have caused a great excitement land and deep were deeply handicapped against the Fenians, and the Government, and the Fenians, the main strength of the difficulty.

The Fenian Congress, which assembled in the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday last, has been in session ever since, and continues to be in doubt of the passage of the Fenian Constitution, which, if it shall be adopted, will be the Fenian compliance against the Government against the Fenians. The Fenian Congress, which, on Friday last, was in doubt and greatly in doubt, as to the adoption of the law when it was on the point of adjourning, was, on Saturday morning, in doubt, and greatly in doubt, as to the adoption of the law, and, in the meantime, the usual obnoxious measure, contained, in the original draft, was, on Saturday morning, in doubt. Definite proceeds have all been relegated to the very bottom of the law, and the Fenian Congress, on Saturday morning, was in doubt, and greatly in doubt, as to the adoption of that point. Gen. Meade had a charge on an Irish Fenian, who, on Saturday morning, was in doubt, and greatly in doubt, as to the adoption of that point. A Fenian council of war, on Saturday morning, was in doubt, and greatly in doubt, as to the adoption of that point. The Fenian Congress

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The final report of the Reconstruction Committee, which was on the 8th submitted to the Senate by Mr. Fessenden, and which we print this morning in full, will command the undivided attention of the country. The great question of the present year is Reconstruction. To secure Reconstruction on the basis of justice and freedom is the task which the party that conquered in the campaigns of 1860 and 1864 has now to perform. The report of the Reconstruction Committee is the complete, and, we may say, the official declaration of the principles which the Republican party is bound to carry through, and in the advocacy of which, we feel confident, the whole party will soon be a unit.

The report begins with adverting briefly to the course the Committee found it necessary to adopt. They had been directed by a resolution of Congress to inquire into the condition of the Confederate States, and report whether they were entitled to representation in Congress. The former of these points admitted of no dispute. The South was in a state of utter exhaustion. Congress having failed to provide for the contingency, the duty of the President was obvious. He had no power except to execute the laws of the land and to establish, as far as he could, a system of government. All his acts were those of a military commander, but no authority was given him by the law over the subject of reconstruction.

On the meeting of Congress in December, the President officially announced the organization of local Governments, and urged the readmission of the late Rebel States. With regard to this recommendation, Congress must either have acted blindly upon the opinion of the President, or proceed to collect for itself the necessary information. The latter course was chosen. Its first duty was to call upon the President for the information in his possession as to what had been done. The information, which was not communicated until six weeks after the Committee had been in actual session, appeared to the Republican members of the Committee incomplete and unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances, it appeared that but one course remained, viz., to investigate thoroughly and carefully the state of feeling among the people of the Southern States, and hence to infer whether it was safe to readmit them to Congress. To obtain this information the Committee had recourse to the examination of witnesses whose position had given them the best means of forming an accurate judgment. The results of this examination have been heretofore published.

The report of the Committee next proceeds to examine the claims of the South for readmission to Congress. All discussion of the question whether the recovered States are out of or within the Union is waived, and the report assumes as beyond dispute that the people of the Rebel States *had in fact withdrawn from the Union and made themselves subjects of another government.* The Government of the United States had undoubtedly a right to exact indemnity for the injuries done, and security against their recurrence in the future; otherwise the Government would be powerless for its own protection. The Government had equally the duty to protect those in the South who had remained true and loyal. The Committee was unable to find in the information obtained, any satisfactory proof that it was safe to readmit any of the seceded States to their former position in Congress, except, perhaps, the State of Tennessee.

With the evidence before them, it is the opinion of the Committee that the Rebel States were, at the close of the war, disorganized communities; that Congress cannot be expected to recognize as valid the election of men from such communities; and that before their admission to a participation in the Government Congress must provide such Constitutional or other guarantees as will tend to secure the civil rights of all citizens of the Republic a just equality of representation, protection against claims founded in Rebellion and crime, and, at least, a temporary restriction of the right of suffrage to men of undoubted loyalty.

The Committee, therefore, reaches the conclusion that the so-called Confederate States are not at present, entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens in all parts of the Republic, shall place representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of rebellion, and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant in Congress to enforce those provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution, and two several bills designed to carry the same into effect. The specific recommendations submitted to Congress were the result of mutual concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions, and the final report has received the signature of every Republican member of the Committee except Messrs. Washburne and Blow, who were absent.

The report is very able, and will occupy a conspicuous place in the history of the Republican party. Whatever exceptions may be taken to one or another part, the whole will commend itself to the friends of the Union as a conclusive and admirable summary of the measures which the majority of the party regard as indispensable for securing the lasting restoration of the Union and the triumph of the principles of Justice and Freedom.

SWINTON'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AND FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

This historian of the Army of the Potomac, in undertaking a work of this magnitude, has attempted quite as much as the boldest man would dare to undertake. But, in his venture to reinstate Fitz-John Porter in public estimation, he has undertaken more. In this, he will not only fail, but he will cast suspicion on his other conclusions; for it will stamp his book with partisan and sinister purposes; and such a history of the achievements of the Army of the Potomac the country will repudiate and condemn.

He attempts to arraign the judgment of the Court that adjudged Fitz-John Porter guilty of the charges on which he was tried, by extracts from the official accounts of the battles of Manassas on the 29th and 30th of August, 1862, as given by Confederate commanders. These extracts are of the most vague and unmeaning significance, and, so far as they bear upon the facts on which Fitz-John Porter was condemned, they have no relevancy whatever. Mr. Swinton is too astute a critic not to know that they furnish in fact not even a palliation for the disobedience of orders as proved before the Court.

These are the reasons and the extracts, as drawn from Mr. Swinton's book:

As the view above taken of the action of that part of the "Second Bull Run," fought on the 29th of August, differs in some important particulars from previous accounts, and especially from the official report of Gen. Pope, I shall here substantiate by Confederate official reports the truth of such points of difference as are of moment. The question foremost in interest has relation to the time at which Longstreet's Corps joined Jackson. Gen. Pope repeatedly states that this did not take place till "about sunset" (see Pope's official report, p. 21), and it is on this ground that he and the court-martial that tried Gen. Porter based their condemnation of that officer for not turning Jackson's right. Says Pope: "I believe—in fact, I am positive—that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, Gen. Porter had in his front no considerable body of the enemy. I believed then, as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson, and to have fallen upon his rear; that if he had done so we should have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson *before he could have been joined by any of the forces of Longstreet.*" (Pope's Report, p. 22.) Now, this assertion is traversed by the positive evidence of the official reports of several of the generals under Longstreet's command, who show conclusively that Longstreet joined Jackson as early as noon. Says Longstreet himself: "*Early on the 29th,* the columns were united, and the advance to join Gen. Jackson was resumed. The noise of battle was heard before we reached Gainesville. The march was quickened to the extent of our capacity. The excitement of battle seemed to give new life and strength to our jaded men, and the head of my column *soon reached a position in rear of the enemy's left flank.*" (Report of the Army of Northern Virginia, vol. ii., p. 8.) See also Hood. (Ibid. p. 209.) But Gen. D. R. Jones, who commanded the rear Division of Longstreet's Corps, is still more explicit: "Early on the morning of the 29th, I took up the march in the direction of the old battle-ground of Manassas, whence heavy firing was heard. *Arriving on the ground about noon,* my command was stationed on the extreme right of our line," &c. (Ibid. p. 217.) This would appear to settle the time of arrival of Longstreet; and I shall now show that, before Porter came up from Manassas, Longstreet had taken up such a position as to bar his advance toward Gainesville. On this head, Longstreet's own testimony will suffice, and it is as complete as could be desired. After giving his dispositions for his connection with Jackson's right, he states that "Hood's Division was deployed *on the right and left of the Warrenton Turnpike,* at right angles with it. Gen. D. R. Jones's Division was placed *upon the Manassas Gap Railroad* to the right, and in echelon with regard to the three last Brigades." (Ibid. pp. 81, 82.) Now it is quite obvious that this disposition covered Porter's whole front, and that it barred his approach to Gainesville. Any attack by Porter would, therefore, necessarily be made in front. When he received Pope's order to attack the enemy's right and turn his rear, Morrell's Division was already deployed in front of Longstreet, and it was near dark when the order came to hand. Probably there is no military man who will now say that the operation indicated by Pope was at that time possible. Gen. Porter, many months subsequent to these events, and after having in the meanwhile had command of the forces for the defense of the Capital, and been at the head of his Corps at the battle of Antietam, was arraigned before a Court-Martial at Washington, and dismissed the service of the United States for alleged disobedience to the above orders of Pope. I do not constitute myself the champion of Gen. Porter, nor of any other officer; but, having become possessed of the Confederate official reports, and having been struck with the new light thrown on these events by the unconscious testimony given above by the Confederate Generals, I should have violated my instinct of historic veracity to have suppressed these facts.

They are the only extracts given by Mr. Swinton; and of them he says: "Having become possessed of the Confederate official reports, and having been struck with the new light thrown on these events by the *unconscious testimony* given above by Confederate Generals, I should have violated my instinct of historic veracity to have suppressed these facts."

"The new light," discovered by Mr. Swinton, we cannot see. What dates does he fix, what hours does he establish, by such generalities as the following, quoted from Longstreet?—

Early on the 29th, the columns were united, and the advance to join Gen. Jackson was resumed.

Where they were united, and how far they had to march before they were united, and the hour they united, and the distance they had to march after they had united, are not stated; and these are important and vital to the question of the hour that they reached Jackson. Mr. Swinton fails to tell us where the columns encamped on the night of the 28th, and what marches they made before uniting with Longstreet; and yet he must have known that one of them moved from Hopewell Gap, and that Longstreet was held by Rickets in Thoroughfare Gap until after 9 at night on the 28th, and encamped there, after a hard-fought contest. Both of those Gaps were 18 miles from Jackson's forces; and Mr. Swinton well knows that troops that had made forced marches for four days, and fought until 9 at night, do not bury their dead, care for their wounded, break camp, join with other columns, and march 18 miles, so that the rear is in line of battle by 12 meridian.

Mr. Swinton also knows that Fitz-John Porter's Corps was five miles from Gainesville, and that at that place Longstreet turned down the pike to Groveton, leaving all of Fitz-John Porter's forces on the Manassas Gap Railroad, exposing to an attack from that Corps his right flank during a march of six miles, where he joined the right of Jackson's line of battle resting on that pike. Mr. Swinton, too, should have known that Gen. Stuart's cavalry, with one light battery, were all the forces that were posted on the Manassas Gap Railroad, in front of Porter, during the entire afternoon of the 29th. But it did not suit Mr. Swinton's purposes to quote from Gen. Stuart's reports, as that officer settles forever this question. His Chief of Staff reports that Stuart was ordered "to operate with his cavalry on the right flank, and hold the enemy in check until Longstreet could take his place." And he should have known that Longstreet, instead of going to support or aid Stuart, who was in front of Porter on the Manassas Gap Railroad, headed his column on Groveton, and from Jackson's right formed line of battle in the direction of Fitz-John Porter's front; but to have reached that front, that line would have extended over three miles. If he will now refer to the October number of *Blackwood's Magazine* for 1865, he will find there the full report of Lieut.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Chief of Staff, Thos. Van Borcke; and in that report he will find places, hours, and forces, fixed with a military precision and accuracy that admit of no contradiction. On page 425, the details are given of the fighting in front of Jackson on the 29th, and Mr. Van Borcke says:

The enemy, finding that they could not dislodge us, did not renew the attack later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 5 the advance of Longstreet's Corps made its appearance, amid loud cheering along our lines. These troops took up their position on Jackson's right wing, as fast as they arrived; and before sundown the last Division of the Corps (Hood's Texans) had come up, forming the extreme right of Longstreet's line. Yet further on was Stuart, with a portion of his cavalry. * * * * *

This seems to settle the question of the time when Longstreet joined Jackson, and that Longstreet did not front Gen. Porter at any time; but Stuart's cavalry, "further on," had held him, with 15,000 fresh troops, in idleness and inaction, although within sound of the musketry at Groveton, all the afternoon of the 29th. Sweeping away Stuart's two regiments of cavalry, he would have fallen on the flank of Longstreet, and, by a vigorous blow, he could easily have routed his exhausted columns and enabled Pope to have signalized his battle on Friday by the rout of Jackson's army, and probably its capture.

But Mr. Swinton should know that these questions of time about Longstreet's forces, or the forces in front of Porter, have no bearing whatever on the finding of the Court. Gen. Porter was tried for disobedience of Pope's order in not attacking Jackson's right and rear on Friday, the 29th. He was found *guilty of that disobedience,* and on that finding was condemned. If however, he had proved, to the satisfaction of the Court, all that Mr. Swinton now claims to have discovered in this "unconscious testimony given by the Confederate Generals," his guilt would have been greatly aggravated by such proof; and the probability is that his sentence would have been death. If it were true that Longstreet had joined Jackson as early as noon, the reasons for the attack by Fitz-John Porter were made the stronger; and there would have been no justification for any delay or failure in doing so, even if the express order of Gen. Pope had never reached him.

Mr. Swinton has undertaken too much. To bolster up the reputation of the first General that commanded the Army of the Potomac, and to restore Fitz-John Porter to the confidence of the people, will be an up-hill business for the self-constituted historian of the Army of the Potomac. He will find it an equally hard task to shake the confidence of the country in the Lieutenant-General who directed its operations in its crowning glories before Richmond and Petersburg and at Appomattox Court-House. But he has adroitly attempted these three great tasks; and the value of his book will be greatly damaged by the undertaking; for in both he will signally fail to shake the strong convictions of the public mind of the righteousness of the verdict, irrevocably sealed.

Mr. Swinton has quoted from Longstreet words that fatally strike Porter, and make his condemnation more lasting than any words of the Court or witnesses before it. Longstreet says:

The noise of battle was heard before we reached Gainesville. The march was quickened to the extent of our capacity. The excitement of battle seemed to give new life and strength to our jaded men; and the head of my column soon reached a position in rear of the enemy's left flank.

That noise of battle was also heard by Fitz-John Porter; and the head of his column was much nearer to Jackson's right and rear than the head of Longstreet's column. But that "noise of battle" did not inspire Fitz-John Porter, with his fresh troops, to a "quickened march" to go to Pope's relief, or to fall upon Longstreet's "jaded troops," whose exposed flank passed his front, and whose columns he could have pierced at any point between Gainesville and Groveton. And in *this* was Fitz-John Porter's great crime. The soldierly instincts that urged on the "jaded troops" of Longstreet, when they heard the noise of battle "afar off," did not appeal to the heart of Porter, who, nearer to the exhausted troops of Pope, struggling for the life of his army and the safety of the capital, yet lay on his arms all the afternoon of the 29th, and made dalliance with Stuart's two regiments of cavalry and one light battery in his front. The solid sentiment of loyal men still is, that Fitz-John Porter's guilt was but *partially punished* by the sentence of the Court.

Mr. Swinton again forgets, or neglects to refer to, "unconscious testimony" produced before the Court, that doubtless had more weight in fixing the guilt of Fitz-John Porter than any testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, however convincing and clear that may have been. But if Mr. Swinton forgets the *spirit* of Fitz-John Porter's telegraphic dispatches to Burnside and McClellan, from the very fields of Pope's hardest fought battles, the country will not. Neither will the country forget the *animus* of his words to Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of the 29th, when that General said to him, "Porter, you go in here to-night, and I will go on to Groveton;" and Fitz-John Porter replied, "If I go in there, I shall get into a fight." The significance of these words could not be mistaken by the Court; and the country did not misinterpret them. In them, and in Porter's dispatches, his intentions were better disclosed, and the spirit that hung as a pall on the 15,000 veterans he restrained from launching themselves upon Jackson, more unmistakably illustrated, than they could have been by any words of witnesses. They were the words of his own mouth, and the real expression of a heart sealed against suggestions of duty, or the inspirations of the sound of battle, by personal vindictiveness and treason against his commanding General.

These were the eloquent witnesses that weighed with the Court; and their "unconscious testimony" has irrevocably set on Fitz-John Porter the seal of unexampled guilt and crime.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

The proceedings in Judge Underwood's court have ended as everybody supposed they would. The application of Davis's counsel for an immediate trial is rejected by direction of the Government, and the court stands adjourned till the first Tuesday in October. Meantime, it is understood that Davis will be released, either on bail or on parole, and we presume the Government feels the pressure of public opinion so far as to recognize the necessity of accepting the alternative of immediate trial or immediate release. A Congressional committee, it is true, is investigating the evidence on which President Johnson last April charged Davis with complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, yet we are bound to suppose that the Government have long had full knowledge of that evidence. Should it appear that testimony exists strong enough to justify a trial on that charge, the question must be answered why Davis, like the other conspirators, was not long ago tried by military authority, and either well hanged, or acquitted of the charge. If, on the other hand, there is no such evidence, the point to be met is, why the proclamation of the President was ever issued. So in regard to the starving of prisoners, and other unmilitary crimes for which Davis is still held to answer at the bar of public opinion. Their truth or falsity ought to have been determined before now. If Davis is innocent, it is gross injustice to keep him in prison. If he is guilty, it is trifling with the just indignation of the people to postpone the trial which would prove him guilty. Judge Underwood hints that some action of the Government is likely to intervene between this and October, which may prevent any trial at that time. But it is difficult to believe that Davis is to be released on an indefinite parole and suffered to go at large with all the questions at issue in his case left unsettled. The Government will find frankness in this matter the best policy, and should avow its belief or its disbelief in the pending charges. Whether or not it is desirable to try Davis on the general charge of treason, is a much less important question.

THE RICKETS IN RESOLUTIONS.

The shape which an American opinion or emotion takes is that of a Resolution. First, you have "Whereas"—then "Therefore"—then, as ultimate clencher, "RESOLVED." A great proportion of our political history is to be found in this form—it is the ultimate condensation of convention—public pugnacity and indignation boiled down—social opinion reduced to a brief—party promises minimized to a convenient form—the promissory note, in fact, which in the future is sometimes taken up, and sometimes lays over. In theory, the concatenation above set forth must be preserved, but in practice, as becomes the declarations of freemen owing allegiance no more to Lindley Murray than to any other old-fashioned and square-toed tyrant, the "Whereas" need not, and very frequently has not, the remotest connection with the "Therefore." This independence may not seldom be observed in resolutions passed by engine companies returning from a friendly visit to other engine companies, while the knob of the whole, the moral butt-end, so to speak, of the document, the "Resolution" itself, is sometimes of the most straggling and heterogeneous variety, as for instance:

"*Resolved,* That we shall long cherish our reception by Mohawks No. 8. Their kindness can never be forgotten. To Capt. Bashaw, for a beautiful supply of lemonade. He has our thanks. To the ladies of Skowhegan. The beautiful bouquet which they presented shall never fade. Conductor Breastplate of the Little Rock Railroad for his polite attention. Also, for a supply of chowder at the Elite Station, &c., &c. 'Where'er we go, whatever realms we see, The heart untravel'd still returns to thee.'"

—This conglomeration of good feeling, gratitude and sincere although somewhat awkward politeness, does no harm in a fleeting advertisement; but when we come to the grief of the City Fathers for the death of a Lieutenant-General, recorded on sheep-skin and sent to the family of the great deceased, we feel that the clumsiness is likely to be historically discreditable, and to give future antiquarians a low idea of our civic functionaries. Consider, for instance, the "Whereas," and Resolutions adopted by our Board of Aldermen on the death of Gen. Scott. We cite for admiration and wonder "Whereas" No. 2:

Whereas, The occasion of this sad although not unexpected event has plunged our whole country in mourning the deceased soldier, patriot and statesman was in his lifetime the very personification of a truly great and good man. He was closely identified—nay, almost inseparably connected—with every great event, &c.

Now, can anything be worse than this? "Occasion" for "occurrence" we can pass over; but will the reader notice the awful hiatus between "whole country in mourning" and "the deceased soldier?" It reduces the whole of that part of the "whereas" to this: "*Whereas,* Gen. Scott is dead; he was a great man while living"—and so he was, although this is rather a blundering way of asserting the fact. But mark that he was also "the very personification of a truly great and good man"—i. e., he was the very personification of a person! We say sometimes that a man is the very personification of valor, or of truth, or of gallantry, but Gen. Scott was, it seems, the very personification either of himself or of somebody else. Getting down, however, to "good man," we find the "whereas" giving out and ceasing to do duty. The sentence "He was closely identified" has about as much connection with the Koran as with what goes immediately before it. We do not wonder that the Aldermen voted that the Resolutions should be framed—they certainly need some artificial mode of making them hang together, for all of them are as loosely jointed as that which we have especially noticed. For instance, "whereas" Gen. Scott has left behind him

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die,"

therefore, Resolved, That our citizens be requested to close their places of business on the 1st of June! Poor Halleck! How often and often he must have repented of writing those too-hardly used lines! And now they have actually got hold of them in the Board of Aldermen. We do not mean to say, however, that the Aldermen are much worse than other people, at least in the matter of resolution-mongering. We have a large and curious collection of amputated "Whereases" and inconsequent "Therefores" and semi-detached "Resolveds." If people did but know what stuff of this sort is sent to us to print, and what weary work and dire labor it is to put it into a tolerably presentable shape, they would appreciate the sincerity with which we ever, in the face of all the world, that a nominative case should have a verb, and that it is not fair to leave friendless and deserted adjectives to mourn for their wandering or ravished nouns. The remedy for all this would be to employ a competent person to draft resolutions for the city, but we do not recommend the creation of an office for the purpose, simply because we are sure that it would soon be filled by some ardent patriot utterly unable either to read or to write.

THE FENIANS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The President's Proclamation seems to be intended to modify, in one respect, the order issued on the 5th by direction of Andrew Johnson from the Attorney-General's office. We have pointed out the illegal extension of power permitted by that order in its direction for the arrest of persons who "may be" guilty of violating the neutrality laws. The President now restricts that loose mandate by exhorting all Judges, marshals, and officers to employ all their "lawful" power and authority to defeat and prevent the Fenian invasion of Canada. We presume it will be admitted that lawful power does not include the power to arrest peaceable citizens on suspicion of an intent to violate the law. For this modification of his previous zeal, the President will be sure to escape rebuke.

But the proclamation comes late. Fenian meetings have been held all over the country for many months. One powerful branch of the organization openly avowed its purpose to attempt the liberation of Ireland via Canada, and to that end raised money and set on foot well-known enterprises without a whisper of opposition from the Government. It will not be strange if the numerous body whose proceedings received in this manner the tacit approval of the Government should now complain that they were lured on to their destruction. They will have some ground for asserting that they were encouraged to expect toleration in every act not openly hostile to the law, and they will criticize the proclamation of the 5th as the late avowal of a purpose on the part of the Government to stretch its prerogative for the suppression of a movement it had nursed into activity. Had the Government interposed when Col. Roberts collected his followers in public meetings, the enterprise must necessarily have been arrested at the outset, and would never have grown into a military organization, nor ever have alarmed the householders of Canada by an incursion across the border. The lives of the men who were sacrificed in an attempt that assumed the indifference of the President, might have been saved had the mask of indifference been thrown off earlier or worn a little later. Now, it need not amaze anybody if the thousands of men who, in this Fenian effort, have put at hazard their lives and fortunes, demand to know the motive of what will seem to them an unaccountable vacillation in policy, and an unexpected uncertainty of Executive purpose.

We are far from complaining of any legitimate vigilance against open infraction of the neutrality laws. To take care that the laws be executed is the clear duty of the Executive. It is equally his duty to abstain from any encouragement to a violation of them by his agents and subordinates, and it is the duty of a sound public opinion to resist encroachments upon the law not less earnestly when they proceed from the authorities charged with the preservation of order, than when they spring out of the enthusiasm of those who owe a perfect obedience to the letter of every statute. And it does seem to us that if the Administration cherished the intention to execute the neutrality laws for the benefit of Canada—of which there can be no doubt—they were as much bound to observe good faith toward the Fenians as toward the subjects of Great Britain. If Mr. Johnson intended to go beyond the letter of the law, and assume a moral obligation as binding on him for the guardianship of the interests of Great Britain, he should have felt himself still more strongly obliged to proclaim that purpose, and to confess his sense of responsibility in time to prevent the consequences that have followed upon the long-continued suppression of his policy.

GOING SOUTH.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the country, many Northern farmers went South in the early months of this year for the purpose of planting cotton. Many others, persuaded that great inducements were offered for the production of a cotton crop, would have accompanied their neighbors, but found it impossible to make the necessary arrangements in time for the planting season. Others still would gladly have gone, but were restrained for want of definite knowledge as to localities most congenial to Northern settlers. Those who went, and who used reasonable judgment in selecting and stocking plantations, send us encouraging reports.

The inducements to embark in the enterprise remain about the same as at the beginning of the year. There is no immediate prospect of a material decline in the price of cotton, and there is much good land ready for the plow, lying uncultivated, awaiting capital and labor to make it productive. The Southern planters have always been short of capital, and, as a rule, lived at least one year in advance of their incomes. The Rebellion overtook them deeply indebted to the merchants, and the close of the war involved both planter and factor in bankruptcy, from which they can be released only by the introduction of means from abroad. Most plantations not now under cultivation are destitute of everything but good soil and an abundance of timber. The requirements to convert these to use are, first of all, capital—at least $5,000—with which to procure and support ten laborers, six mules, three plows, two wagons, and small implements in sets of half a dozen each; for every hundred acres of land to be cultivated. In possession of the money, the planter can procure all the other articles in the South. There is no scarcity of labor; enterprising merchants have shipped to every Southern city and considerable village plantation supplies of every kind, and droves of mules, from Texas and the West, are offered for sale in every county and parish where there is money to buy them.

In the Southern States, as elsewhere, some sections are settled by intelligent, industrious, and law-abiding people, who would gladly welcome men from the North who come with capital and industry to cultivate the soil. Other portions of the country are settled by ignorant, self-conceited braggarts, who affect to despise honest labor, and are hostile to any and all who by precept or example run counter to their own narrow notions. It will not be difficult to pick out the desirable communities; they are found in almost every one of the Cotton States, and will readily be distinguished by an intelligent agent who may be sent out to select a place for the formation of a settlement. Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas are settled in all their most fertile and desirable tracts by a hospitable people. In Central Alabama, from Montgomery to Gainesville, on the Tombigbee River, is one of these localities where both the people and the soil would be acceptable. On Bayou Boeuf, in Louisiana, and, if the overflow can be prevented, on Bayous De Glaze and Teche, and in the Red River country, from Alexandria to the Texas line, the inhabitants would rejoice at the opportunity to revive the prosperity of their beautiful garden-like countries by the aid of Northern capital and skill.

The time for making the necessary negotiations and arrangements for the occupation of these lands is at hand. The planter should be on his plantation with his laboring force and implements before the 1st of December. A good crop of cotton is almost always insured by early planting. In the localities just named, corn may be planted in February, and cotton as early as the middle of March, and should certainly be in the ground before the middle of April. There is also much work to be done in the way of ditching, fencing, and repairing of buildings, roads, and bridges, before the planting season begins. Trouble, expense, and labor will be saved by an early beginning.

There is, perhaps, no community in the Southern States wherein the families of Northern men will be speedily welcomed into society. It is, therefore, desirable to form settlements; and for this purpose agents should be sent out immediately with authority to select and contract for the lease or purchase of the required number of acres for a settlement of half a dozen or more families. Thus the new settlers will be able to regulate their school and church affairs to their own liking, and to secure many other privileges that could not be attained by individual effort. The neighbors would also serve as a defense to each other, and by the example of their prosperity would induce the old citizens to court their society.

Since Slavery has been abolished, it is agreed by all classes that the climate of even the lower counties of the Gulf States is not inhospitable to white labor, and that all the products hitherto grown in the South can be successfully and profitably cultivated by any race or people that will industriously apply itself to the work.

OUR TARIFFS.

For some years past, Congress has acted on the principle of tinkering the Tariff from time to time, but never radically recasting it, until *eight* distinct Tariffs are now wholly or partially in operation, and none but an expert can tell how such a section or provision of one Tariff has been qualified by such a section or a clause of one subsequently enacted; and the whole business of computing duties is an ingenious puzzle, whereby the adroit and unscrupulous profit at the expense of the inexperienced and simple. And now we hear with alarm that Congress is tempted to tinker again, making the *ninth* time wherein duties have been imposed or altered until the confusion shall have become so utter as to drive plain men to despair.

We need a Tariff that shall be complete in itself, making no reference to former schedules of duties, but levying and fixing *all* the duties henceforth to be collected. This Tariff should be, so far as possible, SPECIFIC; charging so much per pound, hundred, or ton, on every article imported. All civilized nations, however divergent on other points, are agreed in regarding Ad Valorem duties as offering premiums on perjury and fraud, and thus to be avoided to the utmost. Put all the imports into the scales, and say how much per pound shall be paid on each article, and honest importers will have the fair play which is now denied them—the constant tendency being to a concentration of the importing business in the hands of merchants the least scrupulous and least responsible.

It is possible to make a far simpler, shorter, clearer, less equivocal Tariff than we have yet had; and now is the time to enact it. It need not take half the time that recasting the Internal Revenue act required of this Congress. That act will have been considerably simplified and classified when enacted; why not the Tariff as well? Do let us have an act complete in itself, and imposing such duties as can neither be misinterpreted nor evaded.

EIGHT-HOUR LOGIC.

We print herewith a second article from Mr. Ira Steward, commending the Eight-Hour limitation. We must not be understood as opposing that limitation because we cannot concur in the views wherewith it is usually commended. A good measure may be supported by very lame arguments. We do not believe that reducing the hours of labor to eight per day would secure to hired laborers, any more than to those who work in their own shops or on their own farms, a fuller recompense for their labor than they now get; and yet we think a reduction of the usual hours of daily labor desirable and ultimately practicable. If there be any who imagine that there would not be rich and poor, thrifty and improvident, comfortable and needy, sober men and sots, spendthrifts and misers, millionaires and beggars, under the Eight-Hour rule, we are not in accord with them.

As Mr. Steward has not seen fit to reply to our former observations on this theme, we will treat his views with like deference; making our own suggestions independently—as follows:

I. Wages depend on capacity. The man who handles pick and spade on the Pacific Railroad (for instance) earns a certain amount, expressed with rough accuracy in his wages; an inventor or engineer who should show how to save 10,000,000 days' work in building that road would probably receive $1,000,000 therefor; and he would have *earned* this as truly as the picker and spader would have earned his $1 or $2 per day. Capacity measures earnings. The great first cause of there being so many distressed needle-women is their doing such distressing needle-work.

II. Let two men, with their families, settle on some else uninhabited island in the far Pacific, and let them be equal in all external circumstances. A., being more energetic, thrifty, provident, will accumulate implements, seeds, products, which B. in time will need; and, when he *does* need them, he will offer A. a consideration for their sale or use; as thus: "I need seed-corn; you can spare some; I will give you five pecks next harvest for a bushel now:" and it will be right and just for A. to sell on the offered terms. If B. sees fit instead to say, "Give me a bushel (or a peck) of seed-corn, and I will work a day for you in planting," it will be right for A. to accept the offer if he sees fit. And thus A.'s first saving gives him a start which will (unless their dispositions change) tend constantly to increase the disparity in their relative possessions.

III. Rude, repulsive work is often paid less than other and more agreeable employments *because it requires a lower order of capacity,* and there are many who can do this who cannot do the other; while there are few who can do the more agreeable work who could not also do the more repulsive if they chose. Thus, a good watchmaker or engineer commands better wages than a good ditcher or hostler: not because he is richer, (for he may not be,) but because his work demands a rarer faculty and a far greater devotion of time and talent to acquire a mastery of it.

We lack faith, therefore—utterly, absolutely—in Mr. Steward's conceptions of the necessary or natural results of a reduction of the hours of Labor to eight per day. We hold that the laborer, if he produces less than now, must receive less for his labor—not necessarily lower money wages, but a smaller allotment of the physical comforts of life. But this does not prove that he will not be benefited; for he may often live more frugally, enjoying more leisure and opportunity for mental improvement, and be decidedly the better for it. We wish there were a hundred workers for wages who would try the experiment.

As to reducing forthwith the hours of labor in Government works to eight per day, we do not see what it is designed to prove. If the wages be not also reduced, we quite comprehend that the workmen will be gratified by the change. To give more pay for less work was never yet objected to by the receivers of the pay. But the rush and scramble for public employment—already fearful—would be greatly intensified by such a change; and the tax-consumers would be afforded an additional advantage over the tax-payers, who feel that they have already the worse end of the bargain. We do not understand that it is intended to show that as much work will be done in eight hours as now is in ten; nor to graduate the pay by the amount produced or effected; so we lack interest in the experiment.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN BRAZIL.

There is to be a National Industrial Exhibition at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Empire of Brazil, beginning on the 19th of October, and ending on the 2d of December of the current year. It is designed to include samples of all the products of Brazilian farms, and also specimens of all implements and machinery, both of foreign and domestic manufacture, that are used in the cultivation of the soil or in the preparations of agricultural products for market.

Ample provision is promised for the reception and exhibition of models and for the working of full-sized machines. A special apartment is to be designated for the use of foreigners, who will be supplied gratuitously with power and materials to work engines and machinery of every description.

All articles sent to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition will be passed through the Custom-House free of duty, upon the depositing of security that they shall be reëxported, or that, in case they are sold, the duty will be paid.

The Brazilian authorities are especially anxious that the labor-saving machines invented and used in the United States should be represented, hoping thereby to stimulate their own mechanics to improve their manufactures, and to induce their agriculturists to adopt and use the most serviceable inventions.

A Boston writer, in the course of the controversy on the case of Green, the Malden murderer, had the courage or hardihood to vindicate and eulogize Vengeance as a moral attribute. There is no doubt whatever that the scaffold originally sprung from the seed of Vengeance. Our purblind ancestry, with brutal impatience, when they could find no cure for a moral invalid, went to work and killed him. The scaffold is a symbol of the cruelty and quackery of the past. The time is coming when it will be deemed as cruel to kill men for crime or mental disease as now to kill them for pain or physical disease.

We commend to the attention of all friends of Republican principles the address from Mazzini to American Republicans, which we give entire in another column. We are glad to see that the reply, which pledges to the Republicans of Europe the sympathy of the people of the United States, has received the signatures of men of all parties. Mazzini expects from a general expression of this sympathy a powerful influence upon public opinion in Europe, and he may certainly be supposed to be a competent judge in this matter. And if he is right, if the proclamation of our faith in republican institutions can hasten the establishment of these institutions in the Old World, why should American Republicans hesitate to give to their friends in Europe the support they ask for? The sympathy of monarchical Europe with our late Rebellion proved of no avail. The sympathy of Republican America with Republican Europe, we doubt not, will be far more effective.

We ask attention to the statement transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House on Saturday concerning the salary and mileage paid members of the last Congress. Here are the official figures of the enormous drafts made by certain members on the money of the people, and they prove so conclusively the scandalous absurdity of the whole system that we wonder where can be found a member of Congress audacious enough to stand up and defend this swindle. They have always been too shrewd for that, but they keep the machinery going by dodging the yeas and nays, and covering up responsibilities that no member would dare assume in the face of his constituents. Are we never to have this business overhauled and reformed?

Upon the question of removal from office and Executive power generally, we have this from *The Intelligencer,* which, we presume, speaks for Presid

Johnson:

"It seems very evident that the President should have the power of removal, where there is corruption or inefficiency in office; *and there would be no objection to the great mass of officers having a fixed term, from which they should not be removed, except for cause.* There are two objects of immense importance which should be kept in view: first, a prompt mode of removing a corrupt or incompetent officer; second, a fixed tenure of office, by which the Presidential elections should not be great battles for spoils. This prompt removal for cause cannot be placed in any hands so proper as the President's."

Observe the italics! Let some Congressman take the President's organ at its word, and introduce a bi giving officers a fixed term, "from which they shoul not be removed, except for cause."

The Cleveland Leader (Ohio) speaks sharply of Hon. Rufus P. Spaulding, its representative in Co gress, whom it accuses of undue subserviency to President. *The N. Y. Times* takes up the cudg for Mr. S., and evinces the warmest interest in renomination. We do not judge how far the H member may be obnoxious to or affected by strictures of *The Leader;* but can he stand the avow admiration of *The Times?* We apprehend th should there be any rival for the Republican nomi tion, this admiration will prove fatal to his prospe

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"Student" writes us that he has a School-b published in 1861, which gives the population of t States as follows:

Massachusetts..........995,000 | Wisconsin............305

Very likely. But if he will consult the United Sta census taken in 1860, he will find the aggregates follows:

Massachusetts.......1,231,066 | Wisconsin..............775

Almost two to three. To-day we suspect Wiscon has nearly or quite 1,000,000. So, you see, the fa do not serve your turn.

Speaking of the South Carolinians, a Copperh journal says:

"Instead of pressing these unfortunate people to the w how noble, and at the same time *how useful, to treat them generosity and magnanimity!*"

No one wishes to treat them otherwise! All we desire is that the South Carolinians shall not press the negro "to the wall." There is room enough in that State for all—bread enough—water enough—corn, rice and abundance of fresh air. Nature allows equal rights to all, and on any dispute we are willing to go with nature.

The large shipments of coal from the mining regions of Pennsylvania justify the hope that fuel will soon experience a further reduction in price. During last week the enormous aggregate of 301,647 tons was sent to market; this was 216,859 tons more than was brought out in the corresponding week of last year. The shipments for the current year already amount to 4,145,140 tons, being an increase of 1,278,977 tons over the product of last year at the same date.

If it be true, as the advocates of capital punishment claim, that the scaffold is a necessary protection to society, how comes it that there are more murders in Massachusetts, where more boys are hanged, than in Rhode Island and Wisconsin, in which the death-penalty has been entirely abolished for several years? We ask for information, and hope somebody will tell us.

Mr. Representative Johnson wants to have the mileage divided, so as to have an even thing all round. Why not? The whole business is a fraud, and there is no reason why members who live on the Pacific coast and never go home, should have so much booty, while those who are nearer home, and go home, should be kept out of their share.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Report of the Congressional Committee—The Course of the President Reviewed, and the Powers of President and Congress Defined—Reconstruction the Proper Charge of the Law-Making Power—Illegal Organization of State Governments Exposed, and Revival of the Spirit of Secession Portrayed—Guaranties of Peace and Freedom to be Required from the Rebellious States—The Ultimatum of Congress.

The following is the final report of the Reconstruction Committee, submitted by Mr. Fessenden to the Senate on the 8th. It was signed by all the Republican members of the Committee except Messrs. Washburne and Blow, who were absent.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress appointed under the concurrent resolution of Dec. 13, 1865, with direction "to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise," ask leave to report:

That they have attended to the duties assigned them as assiduously as other duties would permit, and now submit to Congress, as the result of their deliberations a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution and two bills, of which they recommend the adoption.

Before proceeding to set forth in detail the reasons to which, after great deliberation, your Committee have arrived, they beg leave to advert briefly to the course of proceedings they found it necessary to adopt, and to explain the reasons therefor.

The resolution under which your Committee was appointed directed them to inquire into the condition of the Confederate States, and report whether they were entitled to representation in Congress. It is obvious that such an investigation, covering so large an extent of territory and involving so many important considerations, must necessarily require no trifling labor, and consume a very considerable amount of time. It must embrace the condition in which those State were left at the close of the war, the measures which had been taken toward the reorganization of civil government, and the disposition of the people toward the United States—in a word, their fitness to take an active part in the administration of National affairs.

As to their condition at the close of the Rebellion, the evidence is open to all, and admits of no dispute. They were in a state of utter exhaustion. Having protracted their struggle against Federal authorities until all hope of successful resistance had ceased, and laid down their arms only because there was no longer any power to use them, the people of these States were, when the Rebellion was crushed, "deprived of all civil government," and must proceed to organize anew. In his conversation with Mr. Stearns of Massachusetts, certified by himself, President Johnson said: "The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events." Finding the Southern States in this condition, and Congress having failed to provide for the contingency, his duty was obvious.

As President of the United States he had no power except to execute the laws of the land, as Chief Magistrate. Those laws gave him no authority over the subject of reorganization, but, by the Constitution he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Those Confederate States embraced a portion of the people of the Union who had been in a state of revolt, but had been reduced to obedience by force of arms. They were in an abnormal condition—without civil government, without commercial connections, without national or international relations—and subject only to martial law. By withdrawing their representatives in Congress, by renouncing the privilege of representation, by organizing a separate government—and by levying war against the United States, they destroyed their State Constitutions in respect to the vital principle which connected the respective States with the Union, and secured their federal relations; and nothing of those constitutions was left of which the United States were bound to take notice. For four years they had a *de facto* government, but it was usurped and illegal. They chose the tribunal of arms wherein to decide whether or not it should be legalized, and they were defeated. At the close of the Rebellion, therefore, the people of the rebellious States were formed, as the President expresses it, "deprived of all civil government."

Under this state of affairs it was plainly the duty of the President to enforce existing national laws, and to establish, as far as he could, such a system of government as might be provided for by existing national statutes. As commander-in-chief of a victorious army, it was his duty, under the law of nations and the army regulations, to restore order, to preserve propriety, and to protect the people against violence from any quarter, until provision should be made by law for their government. He might, as President, assemble Congress and submit the whole matter to the law-making power, or he might continue military supervision and control until Congress should assemble on its regular appointed day. Selecting the latter alternative, he proceeded, by virtue of his power as commander-in-chief, to appoint Provisional Governors in the revolted States. These were regularly commissioned, and their compensation was paid, as the Secretary of War stated, "from the appropriation for army contingencies, because the duties performed by the parties were regarded of a temporary character, auxiliary to the withdrawal of the military force, the disbandment of armies, and the reduction of military expenditure by provisional organizations for the protection of civil rights, the preservation of peace, and to take the place of armed force in the respective States." It cannot, we think, be contended that these Governors possessed, or would exercise, any but military authority. They had no power known to organize civil governments nor to exercise any authority, except that which inhered in their own persons under their commissions. Neither had the President or Commander-in-Chief any other than military authority. It was for him to decide how far he would exercise it, when, how far he would relax it, when and on what terms he would withdraw it. He might properly permit the people to assemble and to initiate local governments, and to execute such laws as they might choose to frame, not inconsistent with nor in opposition to the laws of the United States. And, if satisfied that they might safely be left to themselves, he might withdraw the military forces altogether, and leave the people of any or all of those States to govern themselves without his interference. In the language of the Secretary of State in his telegram to the Provisional Governor of Georgia, dated October 28, 1865, he might "recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union," and act, in his military capacity, on this hypothesis. All this was within his own discretion as military commander. But it was not for him to decide upon the nature or effect of any system of government which the people of these States might see fit to adopt. This power is lodged by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, that branch of the Government in which is vested the authority to fix the political relations of the States to the Union and to protect each and all of them against foreign or domestic violence, and against each other. We cannot, therefore, regard the various acts of the President in relation to the formation of local governments in the insurrectionary States and the conditions imposed by him upon their action, in any other light than as intimations to the people that, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he would consent to withdraw military rule just in proportion as they [illegible]

[illegible]

scheme, your Committee submit it to Congress as the best they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfections may be cured and its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that when finally adopted it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the whole country, and to place our Republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

EUROPE TO AMERICA.

Address from Mazzini to the Friends of Republican Principles in America, and the Reply.

We have already referred in our columns to a letter addressed by Mazzini, in the name of the friends of Republican principles in Europe, to the friends of Republican principles in America, as well as to the reply which has been made to this address. We give to-day the two addresses and some of the signatures to the American address:

LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

To our Friends in the United States:

If it is true that duties are in proportion to power, new duties have arisen for the United States. The power of the United States, not only in the great American Continent, but in Europe, is—since the war and abolition of Slavery—immense. You can now be, and therefore must be, for the good of your own country and of mankind, a leading and initiating power. And to fulfill that duty you have only to represent within your geographical limits and abroad the principle of your national life.

The principle of your life is the republican principle; the principle toward which progressive Europe tends, and which, avowed or latent, determines all European struggles.

Throughout and beyond Europe a mighty battle is fought between States constituted by kings in the most arbitrary way, and nationalities pointed out by the wishes and wants of populations—between a republican belief and monarchical interests. You must step forward and take your share in the battle. It is God's battle.

A nation lives a two-fold life—an inward and an outward life—the manifestations of the same principle in two different zones. There is a period—historically the first one in the life of people—in which a nation must exclusively think of constituting herself. This period is, for you, now completed. The vitality and strength of your nation have been lately put out of doubt. A new period is beginning for you. By the admiring sympathies and expectations of all progressive Europe you are called to assert yourselves before Kings and peoples, and to accomplish a task for the general advance of mankind. Monarchical powers are bound together for the furtherance of their views. It is high time that, abandoning a system of isolation which implies an unworthy feeling of inferiority, republicans should be everywhere allied. Is not ours a belief? And is not a belief essentially propagandist? The alliance of which we speak, is, moreover, not only a duty and a glorious moral task, but a necessity, a defensive measure for the United States.

We have only to point to Mexico. The bold step taken there by Louis Napoleon is only the beginning of an aggressive policy which will not be abandoned. It already enlists Spain. It endeavors, although unsuccessfully, to enlist England. You are too powerful to not be felt dangerous, and, depend upon it, no attempt shall be spared from European despotism to weaken, damage, dismember you, if possible. Will you allow despotism to choose its own ground and hour? Even then, and alone, you, no doubt, would conquer; but with heavy sacrifices of American blood, which ought to be spared, and of American gold, which ought to be better applied. By a timely brotherly alliance with the European Republican party, you would avert the danger, strike the evil at the root, accomplish a sacred mission toward Europe, promote the triumph of rights, truth and justice, and lay down the foundation of a future moral, political, and commercial era for your own country. The map of Europe must be redrawn. Old States will vanish, young Nations come to life, and they will acknowledge with special ties of grateful friendship the help tendered to them in their times of struggle.

Our envoy will, if these views are approved, explain to you our aspirations, hopes and wishes.

For the E. R. Committee,

Undersigned, JOSEPH MAZZINI (L. S.)

London, December, 1865.

THE REPLY.

To the Friends of Republican Principles in Europe:

As allegiance to the principles for which a people strive is never shaken by their success, we trust that you will confide in the assurance that the conflict of arms which crowned American institutions with the emancipation of a race, did not diminish the national devotion to human rights.

We are insensible neither to the responsibilities of our accumulated power, nor to the proportionably increased consequence of our example. Our principles directed the struggle which we made, and to them we attribute the victory. Their cause is universal, and their success everywhere is enhanced by their triumph here.

Never regardless of the destinies of Europe, in the light of our recent national achievement, we contemplate with heightened interest the condition of its peoples, and sympathize more intensely with their efforts.

Diplomatic expedients, though by no means contributing to cardinal truths, very often corroborate, by enforcing them; and we assuredly shall feel none the less anxious for the overthrow of the despotisms of Europe, because their catastrophe would precipitate the downfall of their feeble representative in Mexico. But our attention to the salutary rules of national conduct, impressed with European authority, has been relaxed by the influence of European example. When, to aggrandize privileges at the expense of equality, the dictators of the laws of national non-intervention violate them, no attribute of justice requires the friends of liberty to be any longer restrained from assailing the aggressors. The nation that invades the popular sanctity of another, abandons the shield of national neutrality, and its interior polity becomes not only the subject of censure, but the object of correction. The American Republic will never tolerate the imposition of dynastic rule on territory conterminous with its own.

We are not unconscious of the benefits to the cause of republican Government in Europe resulting from the lessons of the late American war. At no period of our history was the efficacy of union to preserve popular rights rejected or doubted. But, whether a Government founded in the relations of the federal condition, and dependent on an alliance of its parts, was adequate to union, has never been unquestioned. Now, our illustrious standards authenticate the national doctrine, that to the permanence of union, a government of the whole is indispensable. Respect for the authority of this momentous truth will not fail to recommend it to your attention, and compliance with it will happily remove from European progress the obstructions of divided counsels, and direct upon it the weight of its natural unity.

We believe that the knowledge which enlightens public opinion has been diffused with superior energy by the fame of our success. Your theories were instantaneously enlightened by our facts, and are now glowing in myriads of brightened hearts, profuse with hope and joy. We foresee proportionate relief from this to your labors to propagate Republican ideas, and their corresponding accession to the transcendent necessities of organization.

Here, in this impregnable fortress of freedom raised by the millions, and consecrated by their sufferings and blood, their survivors hold the guardian vigil of Republican principles. For the Nations, wherever oppressed by arbitrary rule, and the people everywhere divinely instinct with human rights, they cherish sympathy and collect support. These are the duties of men;—as citizens, they are amenable to others.

The community of nations is the subject of international law, and the Government which is embraced by it is necessarily submitted to its restraints. Store of diplomacy has been expended upon the sacred obligations of National neutrality, and the national career is considered unsafe that is regardless of it. But Americans accept the lessons of a higher sanction. Washington recommended in farewell words that they "have as little political connection as possible" with foreign nations; and Jefferson enumerated among the essential principles of our Government, "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." These words indicate an inviolable rule of personal obligation to refrain from every act liable to charge our Government with an infraction of national neutrality.

In the unobtrusive capacity, therefore, of individuals, heeding well the dignity, and careful of the honor of their Government, we respond to the appeal of our brothers in Europe.

We have initiated an organized association for the purposes we have avowed. Soon affiliated societies will multiply, and we hope that ere long the American voice will reach you, in the assuring tones of American liberty.

E. A. STANSBURY,
JOHN COCHRANE,
F. A. CONKLING,
RUSH C. HAWKINS,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
Special Committee.

The gentlemen whose names are appended, have signified their sympathy with and approval of the principles of the response of the New-York Special Committee, to the address received from Europe.

WM. C. BRYANT,	W. E. DODGE,†
HORACE GREELEY,	J. B. GRINNELL,†
N. P. BANKS,†	THADDEUS STEVENS,†
HENRY WILSON,*	JOHN A. KASSON,†
JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,*	HENRY T. BLOW,†
B. F. WADE,*	SCHUYLER COLFAX,†
E. B. WASHBURNE,†	GODLOVE S. ORTH,†
BURT VAN HORN,†	JNO. A. BINGHAM,†
ROSWELL HART,†	WM. D. KELLEY,†
JAMES M. ASHLEY,†	GILMAN MARSTON,†
THOMAS D. ELIOT,†	M. HARDING,†
JAMES F. WILSON,†	SAML. L. WARNER,†
WM. LAWRENCE,†	S. M. CULLOM,†
A. J. ROGERS,†	A. J. KUYKENDALL,†
R. P. SPALDING,†	ALEX. RAMSAY,*
HALBERT E. PAINE,†	J. M. HOWARD,*
ROSCOE CONKLING,†	JAMES W. NYE,*
OAKES AMES,†	GEORGE L. STEARNS,
F. A. PIKE,†	SYDNEY H. GAY,
J. M. BROOMALL,†	GERRIT SMITH,
E. C. INGERSOLL,†	THURLOW WEED,
T. W. FERRY,†	JAMES L. CAMP,
WM. WINDOM,†	FRANCIS W. BIRD,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,†	CHARLES S. WILSON,
J. BIDWELL,†	CHALES WYSLACK,
B. C. COOK,†	J. McKAYE,

LEVI UNDERWOOD, Ex-Lieut.-Gov., Burlington, Vt.

*—U. S. Senator.

†—Member of the U. S. House of Representatives.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The Maryland State Convention of Unconditional Unionists met in Baltimore on Wednesday, and made a platform earnestly declaring that they will listen to no motion to repeal or modify the Registry law, disfranchising Rebels; and that the question of negro suffrage is not an issue in Maryland, whose laws "disfranchise Rebels, and exclude negroes." Union men, high and low, are warned not to court traitors, and the Reconstruction policy of Congress is "cordially indorsed." The Convention of Alleghany County avows a conviction that traitors should be punished, and Rebels not permitted to ruin by the ballot what they failed to destroy by the bayonet; and reprobates the practice of placing on the State Committee any man who holds an appointment under the National or State Executives. The loyalists of Maryland and Unionists everywhere would act with forecast and energy in accepting the issue of impartial suffrage at once; but the Maryland platform is very decided, and shows a hearty suspicion of the present Reconstruction.

A witness named Campbell, it is said, has informed "trustworthy parties in New-York" that the evidence relative to Jeff. Davis before the military commission which tried the assassins, was false; that Conover got up the testimony to obtain the reward; that it was all done under assumed names; and further, that one of the parties, said to be Conover, had run away to prevent being arrested. Campbell now claims that his evidence before the House Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the charge of Davis's complicity in the assassination plot, explodes the swindle.

In *The Mobile Register*, John Forsyth, who protests against the South being ruled again by those leaders who precipitated ruin upon it, argues that Davis should be liberated because he was not a leader in the original movement of the Rebellion. He says that Davis restrained the insurgents from attacking Fort Pickens at a time when its capture could have been certain. We quote: "The Confederates, under command of Col. Chase, were eager for permission to attack, but telegram after telegram was sent by Davis, Fitzpatrick and Mallory, to the Governors of Alabama and Florida, urging that Fort Pickens should not be attacked, and that nothing should be done that could possibly bring on hostilities."

The St. Louis Democrat is authority for the statement that the name of the Hon. Marcus J. Parrott of Kansas was printed as a member of the National Johnson Club without his knowledge or consent, and that he has no sympathy with those who support the President's policy. But Mr. Parrott himself has not spoken.

The Republican candidate for Congress in the IId District of Indiana is Col. W. C. Spicer. The Democrats of the IVth District have nominated Judge W. S. Holman. In Maryland John W. Crisfield and George Vickers are announced as rivals for the Congressional nomination of the 1st District, in support of the President's policy.

The Richmond Times professes to know that Gen. Breckenridge is under secret indictment in Judge Underwood's Court. It says: The overt act is alleged in both instruments to have been committed on the same day—the 15th of June, 1864. The object sought to be attained [illegible] the indictment of Gen. Breckenridge, who is now in Canada, is to prevent his being pardoned by the President and his return to his home in the United States.

According to *The Troy Times*, it is not unlikely that Major-Gen. John E. Wool may receive the nomination of the loyal conservative men for Governor, this Fall. His name has been prominently spoken of as a candidate in influential quarters. Gen. Dix, whose name has also been prominently mentioned, it is understood, declines to be a candidate.

The Hon. John M. Botts is invited by the City Council of Baltimore to be present there on the 4th of July, and to deliver an oration in Patterson Park.

Gen. H. P. Bee, writing from Havana to *The Houston Telegraph*, makes an appeal to the people of Texas in behalf of Gen. Magruder, who with Com. Maury has been removed from office in Mexico. "He is poor—very poor—without means of support, and with his family dependent on him," says the writer, who adds that it will be [illegible] privilege of many in Texas to assist him.

Living in or near the town of Warrenton, [illegible] are Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, Major-Gen. William Smi[illegible] Major-[illegible] Hunton, Gen. Lomax, Brig.-Gen. Lomax, Brig.-G[illegible] and Col. [illegible] Brig.-Gen. Payne, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Smi[illegible] Mosby.

TEXAS.—A gentleman who write[illegible] from the heart of Texas to subscribe for THE TRI[illegible] says:

"Our crops were never more prom[illegible] and I assure you the negroes are doing better than [illegible] men anticipated. I think there will be as large a cro[illegible] of cotton raised in this State as in any previous year.

"We Southern Unionists are in favor of the Freedmen's Bureau. Without it, there is no protection for the negro.

"We wish the continuance of military rule. It is the disloyal who are ranting about the nonadmission of Southern representatives into Congress; not the loyal."

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

The Tribune Enlarged.

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JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The House of Representatives on the 11th, on motion of Mr. Boutwell of Mass., by a vote of 105 to 19,

Resolved, As the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner, and subjected to trial, according to the laws of the land.

There would seem to be no room for doubt as to the correctness of one proposition here given, since all parties are agreed upon it. The House says Davis should be tried; his counsel say exactly the same, and have been trying, ever since they were allowed to communicate with him, to get his case before a judge and jury. Then why is he *not* tried? Who stands in the way?

Judge Underwood held on the 11th, on an application for bail, that he was a prisoner of war—therefore, not bailable. The fact being assumed, the reason is conclusive. But how long may a prisoner of war be held after the war is officially declared at an end? Suppose one were held to-day as a prisoner of war, taken by Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans in 1816, would that suffice to bar his liberation?

But how and when did Davis become a prisoner of war? He was not arrested as a public enemy, but as a felon, officially charged, in the face of the civilized world, with the foulest, most execrable guilt—that of having suborned assassins to murder President Lincoln—a crime the basest and most cowardly known to mankind. It was for this that $100,000 was offered and paid for his arrest. And the Proclamation of Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward offering this reward says his complicity with Wilkes Booth & Co. is established "by evidence *now* in the Bureau of Military Justice." So there was no need of time to hunt it up.

Others charged with that horrible deed have been arraigned, tried, some of them long ago acquitted and set at liberty; others executed and buried; others are now serving out their terms as convict-prisoners. Why is this one alone still awaiting trial—not even indicted? Is the charge of assassination abandoned? Then it should be retracted as publicly as it was made. Is it persisted in? Then why is he not tried on it. Can you imagine any creditable reason for leaving this matter as it is?

It has been asserted that Davis is responsible for the death by exposure and famine of our captured soldiers; and his official position gives plausibility to the charge. Yet while Henry Wirz—a miserable wretch—a mere tool of tools—was long ago arraigned, tried, convicted, sentenced, and hanged for this crime—no charge has been officially preferred against Davis. So we presume none is to be.

For eight or ten months, he was not allowed to see his wife or any member of his family, nor to communicate with counsel save by open letters sent through the War Department. At length, the embargo is relaxed, and he is simultaneously indicted for treason. "Now," say his counsel, "we shall get his case into court;" and they attend at the very first sitting to call it on. The Judge has no scruple about trying it—he is loyal, upright, and fearless—there is no business in the way—but the Government comes limping in the second day and is not ready: No preparation has been made on that side, and the case has to go over!

Now if there be any reason for not trying the case in Virginia, it is perfectly triable in Tennessee. There is ample evidence that Jeff. Davis was at Murfreesboro' in 1862, wielding and impelling the Rebel army of Tennessee. Judge Trigg of that district is thoroughly loyal; he holds Court at Knoxville, among a people as overwhelmingly loyal as Vermont. Why has not an indictment been found and tried in his Court? Who can say?

It has a very bad look when a man officially charged with the vilest crime known to men is not even indicted therefor, but kept in close jail over a year without knowing on what charge; and, when at length an indictment *is* found against him for something totally different, he can't get tried on that, but is still held in close jail without being allowed a chance to face his accusers. *We* should not like this sort of treatment; and we mean to insist on fair play for friends and enemies alike.

Mind, here is no question of mercy or lenity, since none has yet been solicited. A prisoner accused of heinous crimes asks to be tried; and his trial is shuffled off, while he is kept in close jail a good way on his second year. Meantime, the belief gains ground that the whole business is a sham—that there is no intention of trying him—that he is only held till a favorable time shall have come for letting him go—and, when his counsel offer bail, they are told that he is not a criminal, but a prisoner of war! And, in the South, it is currently proclaimed that the Government dare not try him for treason lest it be proved on trial that he was right and the Unionists wrong in our late struggle!

The Government of the United States cannot afford to be thus cowering and fleeing before an alleged criminal. It must come to the light. It must declare on what charge he is held, for what crime he is to be tried, and when; why these hesitations, and why his counsel have to be coaxing and begging for a trial. If he is to be tried at all, he cannot be tried too soon.

One year ago, Davis was the fallen chief of an utterly prostrate Rebellion. He was unpopular at the South and detested at the North. It is very different now. He has fully regained all the popularity he ever had. Every ex-Rebel regards Davis as suffering for *him*; and he wins sympathy outside of their circle. Another year of Fortress Monroe might make him popular at the North.

For our own part, and in behalf of some others who believe the true, sufficient bases of Reconstruction to be UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE—these two, and no more—we demand that this prisoner of War, or prisoner of State, or whatever he may be, shall have the full legal rights secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the land. Believing that any illegal harshness to which he may be exposed tends to engender new bitterness between North and South, and to indispose the latter to accept conditions of reconciliation which we hold best for each and all, we shall oppose it as at once a wrong and a blunder. We have still an open, serious controversy with those who insist on reconstituting our country on a basis of Caste and Prejudice, and we cannot afford to give them the advantage of truly representing us as making war on a fallen, powerless prisoner of War or of Peace.

A special dispatch from Washington informs us that the French Legation in Washington is in possession of important news relative to Mexico. It states that Marshal Bazaine has received orders from his Government to concentrate the French troops at three places, Mexico, Orizaba, and Puebla; to commit no more hostile demonstrations; and to embark 75 per cent of his forces in October next for France. If this news shall prove to be correct, affairs in Mexico are likely to draw rapidly to a crisis. If the French troops withdraw from actual contest, it must soon appear how large a part of the Mexican people have been won over to the monarchical party. The Austrian and Belgian troops are both less numerous and efficient than the French, and will hardly avail to sustain the Empire when the French are withdrawn.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

It is an instructive fact that the repugnance to a National Bankrupt Law is strongest in those communities which are least exposed to loss or injury by its operation. Thus, the Chamber of Commerce of our City has just reiterated its prayer to Congress to pass the bill already through the House, though it is certain that many millions of debts due from the interior and West to this City would be sponged out by such an act; whereas the West, as represented in Congress, seems generally averse to such a law, though the West would be relieved by it of the legal obligation to pay many Millions owed thence to the East. In other words: the Creditor interest asks for a Bankrupt Law, while the Debtor interest resists its enactment.

We hope and trust that Congress will not adjourn without letting the captive go free. It would give a new spring to Industry and Business if it were this Summer settled that the duty imposed by the Constitution on Congress of enacting and maintaining a National Bankrupt Law shall no longer be ignored nor evaded.

THE TARIFF.

A Washington dispatch asserts that a new Tariff will be reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means and passed, but that THE TRIBUNE wants one exorbitantly high, and that this is the ground of our recent strictures. He is utterly mistaken. What we require is, first, a Tariff which shall be *complete in itself*—that is, which shall distinctly specify the rate of duty payable on each article imported, and not send importers groping back through six or eight old Tariffs to discover what rates they must pay. Next, we want the new Tariff to be *specific* so far as possible, and to impose duties *per pound* or *per ton*, so far as may be. The scales are one of the emblems of Justice, and fitly so. Nobody ever suspected "Ad Valorem" of any affinity with Justice. Give us a Tariff that is complete in itself, and that contains the fewest possible duties graduated by the sworn or estimated value of the goods, and we shall be content, even though the rates imposed seem to us lower than the condition of our National Industry, bewitched by our abominably inflated Currency, imperatively requires.

MISCHIEF-MAKING IN RICHMOND.

To say that words are things is only to repeat a rather stale saw. Every reflecting man will comprehend what a hindrance to genuine and honest reconstruction is the lingo of a reluctant and more than half simulated loyalty. We have more of this in Southern mouths and newspapers because there are Northern men, in Congress and out of it, who set the sore-souled malcontents of the late "Confederacy" a pernicious example by insisting upon the separate and indisputable individuality of the States lately in insurrection, who will not yield to the idea of perfect political unity only because that idea has been particularly asserted and held up by the Union party. Opposition has betrayed too many into a habit of representing the Confederacy aforesaid as an independent power. Now, such an admission as this, coming from any considerable portion of the Northern people, is just the inch which entitles ex-Rebels to demand a yard or two; and they are not in the least modest about it. All they want is to keep the idea of the individuality of the late Slave States, and they have pride, passion, and prejudice to work upon in the dubious future. For instance, here is a Virginian gentleman who has been allowed personally to cheer the seclusion of Jefferson Davis. Being a gallant man, the visitor, writing to *The Richmond Examiner*, most altitudinously compliments Mrs. Jefferson Davis. "Her conversation," he informs us, "is the same that so often charmed visitors when she, the wife of the President of A BRAVE NATION, *struggling for their liberties*, dispensed the courtesies and hospitalities of the Presidential mansion." Now, we have nothing to say of Mrs. Davis's manners. We will take it for granted that they are those of a well-bred woman; nor do we think the worse of her for clinging affectionately to her misguided husband in his downfall and peril. But when you come to "a brave nation, struggling for their liberties," we insist upon filing a special demurrer. We totally deny that such words are in the least appropriate. We admit the bravery, for the sake, at least, of our own military reputation; but we deny the "nation" and the "struggling for their liberties" *in toto*. We have a respect for words; and it hurts our feelings to see them perverted and abused. The "Confederacy" never was a "nation;" never had a breath of national existence; never was recognized by the powers of the earth as "a nation;" never got the least standing in the family, never had a Minister, nor so much as a Vice-Consul, received at any court; never made the shadow of a treaty; never accomplished more than the assertion by itself of its nationality, to which all the rest of mankind responded: "No—by no manner of means," turning the cold shoulder diplomatically, and keeping up the theory of a friendly understanding with the authorities at Washington. The Confederacy was no more a nation than a vagrant is a householder, or a pauper the equal in wealth with Mr. Astor. It is one thing to struggle for nationality—it is another to attain it; and the South never did attain it, nor the semblance of it, nor had the least chance of it, for they merely played at nationality in Richmond, and found it rather hard to maintain even the complement of a decent Cabinet, although there was nothing to do except in their extemporized War Department. Does anybody ask why we object to this little game of assumption, feeble as it is, and harmless? We answer, simply because it is not harmless. It is quite important to get certain theories kicked out of this world, never to return to vex the peace and endanger the life of the real "nation." If the Slave States have been "national" once, why not "national" again? If they ever had the franchise, it is a fair argument that they have been deprived of it by force, and are at liberty by force to regain it. To admit this is not only to write ourselves down tyrants and usurpers but theoretically to give up what we have been fighting for. Admit the "Confederate nationality," and there is no reason, morally, why we should not have another Rebellion to-morrow. There is mischief in the very idea of "a brave nation struggling for their liberties." Consider how the last words may still be used "to fire the Southern heart." It means: "You were free, and you are slaves; you are the victims of unmerited public misfortunes; you have succumbed to a superior physical force; you are crushed, conquered, and cruelly subjugated." What will come next? What but

"Be ye men and suffer this dishonor!"

And so we shall have no peace, no fixedness, nothing but semi-annual fights, and chronic explosions after the Mexican manner.

Do we object to allowing disappointed men the liberty of their tongues? Certainly not, while they confine themselves to mere talk—it is the brain that perverts and the heart that poisons speech, and about the Southern brain and heart we cannot help feeling a trifle of anxiety. We object to everything which needlessly complicates good, solid reconstruction, and postpones it even for an unnecessary hour. It is a great stretch of faith to believe in a man's loyalty when he is ceaselessly talking of "Confederate nationality," or of "a brave nation struggling for their liberties." If these be not the idlest words, will anybody tell us by what authority, human or divine, poor Mr. Davis is locked up—is to be tried—is to be put in peril of his life? Admit the "nationality," and why isn't the unfortunate J. D. like William Tell? or Kosciusko? or Kossuth? or Mazzini? Why isn't he a martyr from his head to his heels? Those who admire him—whether at the North, the South, or the West—want nothing else but to get him into that category, and then what a capital candidate for the Presidency will he make!—the leader of "a brave nation struggling for their liberties!" We certainly do not thirst for his blood—we are not for racking, hanging, drawing, or quartering him—we are not for shutting him up in a dark dungeon on a hard-bread and cold-water diet; but we do think that the Rebellion was causeless and wicked; and we cannot, in the present delicate crisis, read with much equanimity of this "brave nation struggling for their liberties."

HOMES OR ASYLUMS?

Our Washington correspondent, in a recent dispatch, called attention to the large number of orphan asylums that are springing up simultaneously in every part of the country. Vast as have been the contributions of our people to humane societies and for charitable purposes during the war, there is nowhere any sign that they deem their duty done as long as a motherless child whom the Rebellion made an orphan, or a soldier whom treason disabled, is unprovided with a shelter or a home. Yet there are nowhere indications that the recent discoveries of social science have been adopted in carrying out the kindly purposes of the people. Take the National orphans, for example, or the disabled soldiers. What is done for them? Stately buildings are erected, named sometimes Asylums and sometimes Homes—hotels in disguise or secular monasteries—and into these institutions it is proposed to gather the crippled and the infant wards of the nation.

But these institutions are essentially artificial; they are failures in advance, because they are out of harmony, not with the National sentiment only, but with the method of nature as well. Let us first consider the case of the orphan. What is it that an orphan needs? Parents and a home. Not shelter merely, mark you, not education only, not careful nurses simply, but, first of all, parents and a home. Now, the great orphan asylums of Europe and America never have been and never can be HOMES. They are boarding-houses only—baby hotels: with good superintendents, it may be, and faithful teachers, and pious matrons; but motherless, fatherless, and always chilly; governed not by maternal love and instinct, but by printed rules and regulations; presided over, not by maternal wisdom and forethought, but by the commercial prudence of a Board of Managers.

We do not doubt—very far from it—that excellent and zealous persons who really love the children are often to be found in orphan asylums; but we do know that the same spirit of craft and fawning, which floats men into Congress and office, does not leave our charities undisturbed by its intrigues. In the best circumstances, it is self-evident that it is morally and physically impossible for each and every child, in a great institution, to receive that special and tender care which the individual members of our own households seldom fail to have shown to them, and which is as necessary for the healthful growth of a young soul as food is essential to its bodily development. We know one excellent charity—excellent in its way, although infinitely inferior to the humblest home of love—where it is a matter of boasting that the children do not know each others' names. Ask a boy the name of a comrade, it is said, and he will answer "Two-four," or "Two-forty," or anything inside that, as the case may be—meaning thereby that the number of the youngster's bed is 204 or 240, or whatever else. Just imagine, dear madam, that your promising eldest son had to be addressed as "No. 1," and your sweet baby as "No. 14," or whatever more or less; would such a salutation be more homelike, and tend to make the boy more happy, than familiar nursery words? This world's work is not wholly confined to the management of hotels; and all children trained up in orphan asylums show an astonishing ignorance of the simplest household duties when they emerge from them. They must have homes of their own, by-and-bye; and to handle them well it is necessary that they should be drilled in these tactics. People around Edinburgh prefer to take the neglected children of the poorest cottors rather than the carefully trained wards of the famous Herriott Hospital: because the home-child, however ignorant of letters, knows the names and uses and how to use a hundred domestic utensils; whereas the hospital-child, reared where everything from praying to washing dishes is done by machinery, is in a condition of domestic ignorance.

What then? Shall we cease to care for the orphans? Far from it. Orphan asylums must exist, but they should be temporary dwelling places, where the children should be tenderly cared for and taught until true homes can be procured for them. But where? We do not mean that orphans should be bound out as domestic or shop drudges; we believe that they should be adopted into families without children as heirs, or into other families with equal right. An eminent Boston clergyman asserts that it has been found, by the workings and the records of the Temporary Home for Destitute Children in that city, that there are as many married persons without children who are ready to adopt orphans as there are children without parents who can be found for adoption. Children taken from the gutter and the jail and the haunts of vice by one noble woman have been adopted into the best families—best in the true sense—in the New-England States, and have been transformed into the brightest jewels of their society. And at what cost? About $5 each! Other excellent charities in the same city do similar work at ten times the cost; but whatever the price paid for giving homes to orphan children, it is cheaper and better than bringing them up in juvenile nunneries and young folks' Protestant monasteries. It is the method of nature—a single house for one family; a father and mother in every home; and tenement houses, which conflict with the first instinct, are justly obnoxious; and orphan asylums are hardly less so—*to their wards*. They have been tolerated thus long because no better method has been suggested. We owe it to the Nation's orphan wards to apply, for their benefits, the most recent discoveries of social science.

With a display of vigor which a strong Government sometimes delights to make against a weak enemy, our Federal authorities have arrested Mr. Roberts, the Fenian President, and Gen. Sweeney, its military leader. The term "enemy" is scarcely to be applied to these gentlemen in any other sense than a technical one. They are certainly enemies to the British rule over Ireland, and are for this reason challenged by the Administration as enemies of the United States. We suppose the Washington opinion must be accepted if its quixotic theories of our duties as neutrals are also to be accepted. Undoubtedly, if America be the appointed guardian of British interests in Canada, we must make war on the Fenians and their leaders. If the main object at Washington is to conciliate the good will of that Britain which during the Rebellion spurned every demand from us for fair dealing, our Foreign Office is pursuing a policy well calculated for such a purpose. But we do not suppose Messrs. Roberts and Sweeney are any more enemies to-day than they were a month ago, nor that the Government is now in possession of any information which had not, in substance, been communicated to it before a blow was struck. If the Fenians are guilty now, they were guilty then, and we are at a loss to know why the interposition of our Government should not have occurred before this enterprise had culminated, and before that outbreak of hostilities which a word from President Johnson to those who consulted him might have prevented. There certainly was no Fenian leader so mad as to suppose that he could conquer Canada plus the United States, nor any leader who would have put his own reputation and the lives of his followers at risk, if he had not believed that this Government would confine its opposition within the rigorous limits of the law. That Messrs. Roberts and Sweeney are under arrest to-day is only an evidence that they placed too much reliance on what they were led to suppose would be the policy of the Government.

MR. VOORHEES'S CANE.

Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, who, as our readers know, is not to have a seat in the present House of Representatives, has been consoled for his bad luck by the Hon. Thomas B. Florence (profanely called Tom Florence) who has made a speech to Mr. Voorhees, upon which we condole with him, and has presented to him "a cane of leather wood (value, $100 currency), surmounted by a gold head, from a chaste design," upon which we congratulate him. The speech of the Hon. Thomas has only one fault. It is just a little too swelling for the occasion. If Mr. Florence, on behalf of "the citizens (White) of Washington" had presented to Mr. Voorhees a service of silver, tea-pot, sugar-basin, cream-jug, and slop-bowl, he could not more wildly have abandoned himself to rhetorical tumefaction. It affords a new illustration of the art of sinking, when Mr. Florence has to come down to "a cane." Thomas struggles in vain against predestinate bathos by calling the "cane" "a staff," and then by calling the "staff" a "mute, yet eloquent, and beautiful token of regard," and by affirming that it is "a chaste and artistically designed and prepared staff or cane," the gift (for Thomas is apt to indulge in adjectives) of 1st, "devoted;" 2nd, "sincere;" 3d, "earnest;" and 4th, "fast" friendship. In spite of the melancholy conclusion of the poet, we aver that friendship like this is somewhat more than "a name." Friendship, manifested in this generous and auriferous way, is by no means to be sniffed at. And Mr. Voorhees, for once, appears to have been of our opinion; for, opening his mouth, there flowed therefrom a rushing stream of eloquence, whereof the beginning, the middle, and the end, was that pronoun most resembling in shape "a staff or cane"—the pronoun I. We have not counted its repetitions; but it is as clear as daylight to us that Mr. D. W. Voorhees (Daniel Webster Voorhees, we take it) does, by no manner of means, think small beer of himself; that he considers D. W. Voorhees as important a character as the old, original Daniel passing the night with the lions. "I accept." "I am content." "I, therefore, think." "I attribute." "I fervently and devoutly thank God"—and very handsome it is in Daniel to do it. "I can say I never betrayed a party." "I entered Congress." "I determined." "I have lived." And, over and above all, to cheer the desponding, and confirm the doubting, and fix the wavering, Daniel W. is good enough to say, "I have faith in the future." This is decidedly reviving and uncommonly animating. We do not know that it settles anything; but still it is pleasant to learn that Mr. Voorhees, with a vast deal to make him unhappy, and just kicked out of the House of Representatives, can still cheerfully chant,

"Cheer up, my lively lads,
In spite of wind and weather."

Tom Florence must have felt decidedly better for this exhibition of Mr. Voorhees's hilarity, and have gone back to his editorial sanctum like a beery giant refreshed.

One of Mr. Voorhees's faint-coming egotisms is worthy of particular attention. The country, too mindful of business to heed its benefactor, does not know, perhaps, that but for Mr. Voorhees's interposition, in spite of Grant, of Sherman, and of Sheridan, it would long ago have gone to hopeless and irreparable grief. But D. W. V. knows it; and he does not permit any squeamish modesty to interfere with his doing justice to himself; and a man with a finer talent for sounding his own horn, we never saw, never heard of, and never read of. "I (*Ego et mea patria*)—I (D. W. V.) entered Congress five years ago in the midst of grief and of gloom." Everything was, to speak plainly, in a mess. Men and members were all madder than mad. "They acted," says Voorhees "as if the Constitution had already perished in the storm"—or "baleful simoon," as Mr. V. varies it. Now, under these discouraging circumstances, what did the Indiana gentleman do? Did he betake himself to drink? Did he run his head into the sand, like an ostrich? Did he expend a portion of his official salary in the purchase of a rope? or loftily pink himself like Cato of Utica? Did he give up the Constitution in despair? He shall speak for himself in his own beautiful language:

"On the contrary, I recalled the sublime origin of that instrument, the wisdom that framed it, the startling magnificence and glory which it had given our country in the midst of the nations of the earth, its sufficiency in times past for all the purposes of war and of peace; and I determined that whatever others might do, on it, and on it alone, I would build the house of my political faith. The winds have beat upon it, the rains have descended, but that house has not fallen."

—But Daniel *has*, we grieve to say, for the House in which he would have been particularly pleased to abide has, with signal ingratitude, cast him forth. But still he is cheerful. "Gentlemen," he says, addressing the donors of the cane, "the Constitution is triumphing." "I've fixed it," he might have added, "and it shall remain a fixture forever." It was really cruel to send such a benevolent constitutional carpenter as this back to private life. From this sublime point of view, the cane, in spite of its gold top, seems to us a sort of mockery. Voorhees saves the country, and he is put off with a windy speech from Tom Florence and "a cane" from "the citizens of Washington"—Thomas B. Florence, J. D. Hoover, T. A. Folsom, and J. W. Clampitt! It's enough to make even Mr. Voorhees give up the business of saving constitutions for the rest of his natural life. If there were yet some fragment of the Confederacy to which he might carry himself and his genius for constitutional diagnosis, he would not be without high Roman example for his most natural stampede. And, for all we can see to the contrary in his Oration for the Cause, he would be quite at home in South Carolina or Alabama; for his feelings toward the late Rebels are evidently considerate, and we think that we may say affectionate. "I love," he amorously observes, "the people of the South. I hail them as American citizens. They are a brave and heroic population as well as we." In short, nobody can read Mr. Voorhees's speech without receiving the impression that, in his opinion at least, the rebellious States have been damnably injured by somebody, and are more worthy of salve than of severity. He believes that it was the North which was originally guilty of "dark, premeditated crime against the Union," and he hauls poor John Brown from his grave to prove it. We certainly shall not attempt to refute this opinion, if it be entitled to that name. Facts settle the matter the other way. History will engrave quite another record. The theory of the Government is not the theory of Mr. Voorhees. The policy of the Government is not, and cannot be without fatal consequences, a policy of ingenious excuse and amiable extenuation. We make no objection to gentleness, to mercy, to good nature, when the exercise of these does not compromise fundamental principles; but, in the name of our gallant dead, we protest against any attempt to belittle the cause in behalf of which they perished, or to dignify the cause against which they died contending. We regard the Rebellion as a crime. Mr. Voorhees would soften it down to a misdemeanor. We would insure, so far as possible, the future political fidelity of those who cannot plead a good political reputation in the past. Mr. Voorhees is for oblivion and a sort of helter-skelter jubilee of pardon and restoration. Where his heart was during the physical contest is beyond a peradventure—where it is now, during the moral battle, we leave the reader to determine.

"One of the prisoners taken says he is a correspondent of the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE: he will probably find it difficult to convince the Court-Martial that will try him that any such excuse will save those found voluntarily among brigands from the brigand's punishment. The New-York press has given the largest possible amount of assistance to Seward-Sweeny & Co., in this robber raid on Canada; but for their lies and encouragement it would have broken down at the beginning; it would be poetical justice that exemplary punishment should fall on one of the representative scoundrels *pour encourager les autres* to honester courses."—[Montreal Evening Telegraph.

We presume this amiable editor refers to a Mr. Joseph Kelley, one of the many correspondents of this paper on the Canada line during the Fenian troubles. If Mr. Kelley is to be kept in custody and maltreated because of the "lies and encouragement" of this newspaper, or if "exemplary punishment" is to "fall on one of the representative scoundrels" on account of any opinions expressed by THE TRIBUNE, our Canadian friends may extend the circle of their vengeance. There are several gentlemen in Canada representing this newspaper who are as guilty as Mr. Kelley, and quite as deserving of "exemplary punishment."

—All we have to say of Mr. Kelley is that he left here June 5, duly accredited as a TRIBUNE correspondent, with instructions to watch the Canadian frontier near St. Albans and send us all the news. We do not know that he has given any trouble either to our authorities or those of Canada. We have had little use of him, because of this Canadian interference, and the sooner he is set at liberty the better for justice. In the mean time, we trust that Mr. Kelley's case will receive the attention of our Government, and especially of our Consul at Montreal.

The letter of our Richmond correspondent calls our attention to a fact which has been in danger of escaping timely notice as a piece of history. The fact, briefly stated, is that Mr. Lincoln, in his letter which convened the Virginia Legislature cotemporaneously with the fall of the Rebellion, disclaimed having power over the subject of Reconstruction, and declared his conviction that it belonged to Congress. This letter, it is asserted, was simply an invitation to the Virginians to withdraw practically from the Rebellion, and save themselves from threatened confiscation, and it is believed that Mr. Lincoln was never more careful in his terms. If, as we think, our correspondent has given us credible testimony, Mr. Johnson cannot be pursuing Mr. Lincoln's plan of Reconstruction. If it is incorrect, those who have the letter in keeping can easily set the question at rest by its publication. We have only to ask: Can this letter be furnished, and if so, why has it been withheld?

Washington is emulous of the growing fame of New-York in respect to temperance. Our dispatch states that as a consequence of closing the bar-rooms last Sunday, there were but fourteen arrests in all the city. Statistics in respect to New-York show that by shutting up the grog-shops here, there has been a decrease during four Sundays of 326 in the number of arrests. In April, when the law was not enforced, there were 583 arrests. In May, when it was enforced, there were 257 arrests. Such facts as these, are the best answer to the rumsellers' clamor about interference with their "rights"—"rights" such as the Rebel States claimed, to upset the foundations of society for their own benefit. The day for that is past.

Mr. Bayard Taylor of THE TRIBUNE has gone into the Rocky Mountains for a Summer's trip. He will make a thorough examination of Colorado, Nevada, the mountain and mining countries, sending us information clearly wanted, and in such a way as only Bayard Taylor can give. We make this announcement as one that must give pleasure to our readers.

The Senate by a vote of 18 to 17 agrees to give Mr. McCulloch $160,000 to spend at his discretion in increasing the compensation of his clerks. How much of it is to go to Rebels who cannot take the oath is not specified.

RICHMOND.

AN IMPORTANT STATE PAPER CALLED FOR—MR. LINCOLN ON RECONSTRUCTION, AND THE POWERS OF CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT—RIGHTS AND GRIEVANCES OF VIRGINIA UNIONISTS—THE THEORY OF NORTHERN IMMIGRATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, June 6, 1866.

About the time of Lee's surrender, Mr. Lincoln wrote a letter to Judge John A. Campbell, the ex-Secretary of War on the Rebel side. It is but vaguely understood that this letter was, as in truth it was, written *before* the utter downfall of the Rebellion. Near to the moment when Mr. Lincoln had sent it due, the Confederacy collapsed. As all remember, it was an authorization to assemble the Virginia Legislature. But for what purpose? That is not so clear. Many Virginians have it that Mr. Lincoln intended to reconstruct. Many Northerners believe that it was a bargain signed and sealed, with conditions that the Virginia Legislature should meet and withdraw the Virginia troops from Lee's army.

As it happened, the Legislature met, talked treason, proposed to call a convention, and, in fine, were ready to enter on the largest liberty of reconstruction. At this pass, seeing that affairs were more rotten than ripe, Mr. Lincoln revoked his letter and annihilated the Legislature. But about the letter, which contained so powerful a spell to summon and suppress the evil genii of Virginia, we are still in the dark.

In conversation with veteran Secessionists, I have heard Mr. Lincoln accused of bad faith in this transaction. However important or unjust the charge, the Government has never seen fit to give the text of Mr. Lincoln's letter to the world. That Mr. Lincoln, on motion of Judge Campbell and others, who represented that the Legislature could be induced to withdraw their troops, gave an order to this effect, is, I am aware, a partial but authentic version. But this is not all. What promise, if any, was made by Lincoln? Here is involved a mystery, toward the solution of which a hint may be offered.

The truth, then, is that Mr. Lincoln, designed to take no step whatever in reconstruction; but plainly, in so many words, offered the Legislature and the people of Virginia in their eleventh hour of treason a release from impending *confiscation* if they in good faith recalled their troops from the field. This is believed to have been a well-considered purpose, a bargain altogether profitable in its terms, and made on the solemn promise of leading Virginians. Not only does the letter in question remain unpublished, but its points and features have never been fairly told, and it is either not in keeping, or it is scrupulously withheld. I think that its very beginning contains an admission that will startle the country. Mr. Lincoln wrote nearly as follows:

"*I doubt whether I have power over the subject of Reconstruction. I believe Congress has that power. But I have authority over confiscations.*" * * * *

The rest is not recalled, but was substantially a statement of the *terms* already indicated. If the words given are essentially authentic (and I see no reason to doubt it), then the notion which is supported by the *positive* asseverations of Mr. Seward and Mr. Johnson, that "the President is only carrying out Mr. Lincoln's views in Reconstruction," is an entire error. There is, besides, a question of honesty on the part of the Government. Who keeps this sacred letter? Does Mr. Stanton know anything about it? Let us have it. One who had the honor to read it, remarked to the late President, "You were very careful in writing this letter, Mr. Lincoln." "*I was never more careful in my life*," said Mr. Lincoln. These facts fully vindicate the memory of Mr. Lincoln from certain unjust suspicions, and those who knew his character most intimately will recognize the entire accordance of this account with his character and habits.

The other day I met a crippled Union captain inquiring for employment at the local offices of the General Government, to find, not for the first time, that he could not be reconstructed. Of late, our ex-Confederate friends have managed to get the better of us, and fill the front seats. It is not the fashion to appoint tried and practical Unionists to office. Speaking of these things in no jealous or grudging spirit, and allowing for unsounded depths of policy, is it not strange that the ex-Rebels rush in where Union men have so little chance of treading? A Union soldier who happens to cast his lot here, may find an ex-Confederate soldier in the very place which he comes to seek. How is it? Small as the class of Unionists may be, they have a claim all the dearer on the protection and support of the Government.

A census of the loyalists of Richmond would reckon not more than 250 sincere and perfect friends of the Government among the natives. Fifty of them would dare to risk their lives for the Union; all would be ready to vote at a fair opportunity for negro suffrage, for no other reason than self-defense, and the desire to establish a balance of power. Some of them approve the terms of "Amnesty for Suffrage;" others can see no good, in any event, in giving the franchise to the bitter Rebel. They regard the negro as a better citizen, to all intents, than the white Rebel. They think that the black man has rights, certainly; but their need to have him vote is still stronger than their sense of his right to it. They can see a hundred reasons why the Government should allow the freedmen to vote, which they cannot see in the cheap political license exercised now by the Rebel who persecuted Unionists and trod on the flag. This sterling class, to which the two Underwoods belong, is, of more value to us than ten times their number of the ill-reconstructed. It was once thought that we were fighting to encourage them. Yet these men are dispirited. They declare that their cruelest enemy is the Government at Washington.

Reconstruction has revived the bad features of the old régime. Unionists and Northerners who engage in business here are spied, banded against, or too severely let alone to make business profitable. The remark is common that Northern men have to return North. If you hear a Virginian call for immigration, you must qualify it by the desire on one part to get rid of Northerners, and on another to get rid of negroes. Hence the absurdity of the talk of unorganized immigration while Virginia is inhospitable to the labor and capital it has already. I have no doubt that the more enterprising and intelligent are, to say the least, willing that Northern capital should settle here and become Southern. Your true Virginian is a decided respecter of power, and has shown his readiness to fight for it. But the Northerner who starts a dry-goods store in Richmond cannot, of course, command the respect which is due to the owner of a mill, factory, foundery, or half a railroad. So with other things. When an army was here in force, the town had plenty of Northern traders, who drove ready bargains, but speculated on an artificial state of things. Some of these traders were bad and indifferent—not such a class as fairly represent Northern merchants. When the greater part of the army left, they found themselves stranded. It was to be expected that in the little business done in Richmond the Southern merchant would be preferred. So thought the people of Richmond. The Northerner who could not make a new business had few customers or friends. The merchant who did not put the community under some mercantile obligation was apt to be made a victim. Then came a jealousy of the alien trader. Said trader changed his principles sometimes to suit prices, as formerly. But it did not avail him. Reconstruction did not help him in the least. No doubt Virginia needs (and so confesses) all the money with all the labor she can get from the North; but both must struggle a while to plant themselves here among this insular family of one-fashioned, State-rights, Bureau-hating people, who are cunning politicians but absurd business men; who are moody-minded about Lee and Jackson, but would like perforce to turn an honest penny like any Yankee, yet ignore the ways and means. A Northern factory or two, and a line of street railway would do more to reconstruct Richmond and make it a live city than many doses of a certain policy.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, June 6.—Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of Mr. Wilkinson Call, Senator elect from Florida for the term ending March 4, 1869. It was ordered to lie upon the table. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts and pay the salaries and compensation of the officers and employés in the Treasury Department who have been engaged in collecting the revenue within the late Rebel States. A joint resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes, builder of the iron-clad Idaho, was passed. The bill for the reorganization of the clerical force of the Interior Department was passed. The Reconstruction resolution was next taken up, the pending question being Mr. Doolittle's substitute for the second section. The amendment was disagreed to—Yeas 7, Nays 21. Another substitute offered by Mr. Doolittle was also disagreed to. Mr. Williams offered an amendment as a substitute for the second section, as follows:

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election held under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or any State, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and being citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than 21 years of age in such State.

After some further important business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hooper reported back, with amendments, a bill to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. Delano offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of amending the law under which National Banks are organized, so that the rate of interest charged by such banks shall be uniform. Mr. Brandagee reported back a bill to authorize the President, in case of public exigency, to establish a naval station at Cleveland, Ohio, or at some other point on the North-Western Lakes, which was recommitted. The bill authorizing the acceptance of League Island, in the Delaware River, as a station for iron-clads, was next taken up, but no action was taken. Without disposing of the bill the House passed from its consideration, and Mr. Raymond, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported a bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies for contingent expenses of the House for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, which was read three times and passed. It appropriates for miscellaneous items, $10,000; for folding documents, $17,500; for furniture and repairs, and packing boxes for members, $10,000; for stationary, $15,000. Without disposing of the bill, Mr. Conkling, from the Joint Committee on reconstruction, reported testimony taken by the Committee in reference to Louisiana, Texas, and the Indian Territory, which was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, June 7.—A bill introduced by Mr. Ramsey for the relief of the United States Express Company, was referred. Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on National Telegraph Committee, reported a bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. It authorizes the National Telegraph Company, which was organized April 16, 1866, under the laws of New-York, to construct and maintain lines through the United States, along any military or post roads, provided there shall be no obstruction of ordinary travel by land or navigation of rivers, with the right to take stone and timber from the public lands in construction of such lines, and with a grant of public land not exceeding one-quarter section for each telegraph station. The second section gives priority to the transmission of Government dispatches. The third section prohibits the transferring of these rights and privileges to another company without the consent of Congress; provided, that the Government may, at any time after five years, purchase the property of this Company at a price fixed by five competent, disinterested persons, selected two by the Company, two by the Postmaster-General, and one by the other four. The last section reserves the right of Congress to grant similar privileges to any other Company. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the reconstruction resolution. Garret Davis made a four hours speech against the resolution, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The introduction of a joint resolution authorizing the adjournment of Congress on the 28th of June was objected to, and the Speaker decided that it was not privileged, as there was business before the House. The Senate joint resolutions making an appropriation of $121,785 77 to enable the President to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri and Upper Platte Rivers, was taken up and postponed to Monday. A motion by Mr. Hubbard (Iowa) to secure homesteads to actual settlers and to encourage planting of forest trees, was referred to the Committee of Public Lands. On motion of Mr. Windom, the Secretary of War was called upon for information as to the amount of military expenses in Indian expeditions. A bill introduced by Mr. Windom granting to Iowa railroad lands, was referred. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the acceptance of League Island as an iron-clad station. A "sharp encounter of the wits" of Mr. Raymond and Mr. Le Blond ensued during the discussion of the question on the former gentleman's peculiarity of speaking one way and voting another. During the encounter Mr. Le Blond said that Mr. Raymond had "started out this session with one foot on the shoulder of Andrew Johnson and the other foot on the shoulder of Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania. These two gentlemen have been diverging, and my friend from New-York (Raymond) is still trying to keep his feet upon them. God knows what will become of his body if they diverge much further. [Laughter.] His legs I do not find to be elongating much. [Laughter.] I hope, however, that he possesses sufficient elastic power to enable him to preserve his life at least." Mr. Rice, (Mass.) moved to amend

the substitute offered by Mr. Bingham, by striking out the words after the enacting clause, "that the Secretary of the Navy be and is hereby authorized to cause to be built for the Navy to assume a majority of the Board. The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended was then passed by the yeas and nays, the vote being—Yeas, 116; Nays, 42. The concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee of Congress was then offered, as there was a vacancy in the House. The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution, and it was adopted.

Later, on motion, the amendment bill providing for the Retirement of Naval Paymasters was introduced by Mr. Anthony. A bill reported from the Finance Committee on supplies in deficiency in the contingent fund of the House was passed.

The resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to sell at public auction on Mr. Williams's estate in Virginia the property known as the Arlington Mansion, was passed. Mr. Delano introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the House of Representatives whether any lands have been granted to any railroad company in the United States, or any of the Territories, which have been forfeited by the failure of said companies to comply with the conditions of the grants, and if so, what lands have been so forfeited, and what lands have been restored to the public domain by such forfeitures.

Mr. Bromwell, from the Committee of Fifteen, made a report in relation to the Rebel States, which, with the report will be found elsewhere. Mr. Williams's amendment which was adopted, was to the effect that the report should be printed, and that 100,000 copies should be printed and bound in the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Ancona, Baker, Clark, Conkling, Cullom, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson, Yates—29.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—10.

Mr. Williams then offered the following resolution, which was adopted in the Senate and sent back to the House for concurrence, the joint resolution, the joint resolution providing:

Resolved, That the joint resolution as amended in the Committee of the Whole be adopted.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, when it shall be duly certified by the President of the United States:

ARTICLE—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, Representatives in Congress, Executive or judicial officers, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The last section was the one offered by Mr. Clark. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the erection of a monument at West Point to the memory of Lieut-Gen. Winfield Scott. Mr. Hubbard (West Va.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the redemption of fractional currency. The following bills were passed under the National Currency Act, the vote on each being unanimous: Providing for the adjustment of Congress on the 29th of June, with recommendation that it be passed; to provide for the payment of Wages and Bounty to Colored Soldiers and Sailors; declaring that where any soldier has been or may be detailed for duty as a clerk or for other duty, the time thereby be deprived of his right to bounty, shall be considered as time spent in the service of the United States, which more equitably to equalize the expenditure of incendiary arsenals of the Rebels, as near as it can be done, the money spent since to date from the discharge of the soldier, shall be deducted from the bounty, if the soldier within two years after the date of such discharge, shall be found guilty of treason, and the adjudication of the bill reported by Mr. Garfield, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to provide for the Support of Convalescents in the City of Washington, and for the Relief of Soldiers and Sailors, Yeas 93, Nays 48. The Senate amendment to the Joint Resolution to provide for the Relief of Soldiers and Sailors, on electoral votes of Mr. Hendricks, the amendment was adopted, and the bill was then passed by the yeas and nays, the vote being—Yeas 116, Nays 42

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A FRENCHMAN IN AMERICA.

THE BOUND STATES AGAINST THE WAR. By Auguste Laugel. Translated by J. McSpadden. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

It is no more and no fashionable to find a foreign visitor and describing this country, yet with only a few pleasant glorious exceptions, the results of these peripatetic efforts, and an enlightened tolerance of these peripatetic of American manners which are so great and so lively that the habits of life and thought of the citizens of the old world, but of the great majority of our political or practical and thoroughly understanding of our political institutions, that we should give Mr. Laugel such a hearty welcome on account of the good fellowship and tolerance with which he has treated us. But he has no need to good, good-humored, and intelligent as he is, for a fine performance. He is not only a cultivated scholar, but a clear and careful observer, and a lively and agreeable writer. The statements of political questions and the discussion of American politics are not merely intelligent and sensible. He writes in a picturesque and attractive style, with almost perfect command of the English language. His book deserves to be extensively read, and we heartily commend it to our reader generally.

Mr. Laugel arrived in this country in September, 1864, and spent a year in the United States with a view of returning to the Surface when occasion offered. A longer time, he says, would have been necessary to make a thorough study of the country, and to become familiar with its institutions, and to understand the ideas and sentiments of the people. He has made good use of the time he spent here. He has made good use of the time he spent here. He has made good use of the time he spent here

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

TUESDAY, May 29.—There was a subject appointed for discussion to-day, although it was nearly crowded out with miscellaneous matter, and letters from the people—the outside members of this Club.

Spring Planting was the subject, and P. T. QUINN was requested to give his mode of planting and growing Lima Beans. He said: "The best soil for a crop of Lima beans was a deep clayey loam, which should be most thoroughly worked, 15 or 18 inches deep. His annual planting is from one to four thousand hills, which are set 4x4 feet, with cedar poles set 18 inches deep, around which the earth is mounded up about four inches high, manured with fine decomposed manure, superphosphate, or Peruvian guano. When this mound is made, free of all lumps, make a circular trench around the pole, an inch or two from it, one inch deep, and in this place six beans carefully by the fingers, with the eye down, as that will make from three to six days difference in their coming up. The little mound of earth aids in keeping the young plants free of standing water, which is fatal to their healthy growth. When the plants have grown so as to distinguish the strongest, pull out all but three of the best, from each hill, and when the vines begin to run, train them, if necessary, to the poles, and if you wind them by hand, be sure to do it the natural way, that is opposite to the sun, for they never will wind any other way. It is sometimes necessary to tie the vines to the poles to get them started. When seven feet high go through and pinch off all the shoots, and repeat so that none run above that hight. I do not cut poles to that hight, because it is more economical to put them up the natural length, and that allows resetting when the lower end decays. The crop is borne upon side branches, which start out 16 or 18 inches long, and the shortening process makes the yield larger and earlier. Be sure to select some of the earliest hills and earliest ripened pods for seed. During the early part of the growth the ground must be kept clean and loose. I use Knox's horse-hoe and Mapes's subsoil lifter, two of the most valuable implements for such cultivation that I know of, and more economical compared with hand-labor. If guano is used, great care must be taken to keep it away from the seed, or the roots of the beans. A cold N.E. rainstorm is a great detriment to young Lima beans."

Dr. CROWELL coincided with Mr. Quinn, adding that he considered Peruvian guano as one of the very best special manures ever used for Lima beans. He would use on each hill about a teaspoonful, largely mixed with earth as a divisor, and apply it to the surface of the hill after planting the seed.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, Williamsport, Penn., said that "he could always grow Lima beans, as above recommended, at Poughkeepsie, New-York, but could not at Williamsport, or any farther north."

ISAAC HICKS, Westbury, L. I.: "I plant for garden cultivation, 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet apart, which is ample, and I generally put in eight or ten beans, so as to thin to three or four, and then I am sure to get good strong plants."

WM. LAWTON—"There is a spurious kind of seed, more round, thicker and smaller than the true sort, which are broad, flat and thin on the edges."

Bread Making.—Prof. TILLMAN, who occupied the chair to-day, read a letter from a "Farmer's wife," about bread making, and the difference in quality and wholesomeness of hop-yeast bread over that made by milk-rising or salt-rising.

Mr. TILLMAN said—We should never tire of discussing this most important question—important in point of domestic economy, as well as comfort and health. All flour, as indeed almost all vegetable substances, contain the seeds of the yeast plant, which only needs to be developed, or set in motion, to produce light bread. If it over-rises, or rises too slowly, the bread is not good. If too much yeast is used the bread has an unpleasant taste. The milk or salt-rising, unless used in excessive quantity, operates too slowly. ...

Our Motto:
"Quick sales and prompt returns."

HALL, VAN BERGEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Consignments of Country Produce solicited.
No. 72 Front-st., New-York.

Banking Houses and Bankers.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

	Buying.	Selling.		Buying.	Selling.
Registered, '81	105½	106	June, 7.30	102½	102¾
Coupon, '81	109¾	110¼	July, 7.30	102½	102¾
5-20 Registered, '62	102½	102¾	June, C. I. Notes, 1864	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	102½	102¾	July, C. I. Notes, 1864	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	102	102½	Aug., C. I. Notes, 1864	111¼	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	102¼	102½	Oct., C. I. Notes, 1864	110¼	110¾
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Dec., C. I. Notes, 1864	108½	109
10-40 Coupon	96½	96¾	May, C. I. Notes, 1865	107½	108
Cur. Certificates	100	100¼	Aug., C. I. Notes, 1865	106½	106¾
Gold	139¼	139½	Sept., C. I. Notes, 1865	105½	106
August, 7.30	102½	102¾	Oct., C. I. Notes, 1865	105½	105¾

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTONS

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant; will never pull off nor tear the cloth. This invention received the first premium (Silver Medal) at the Fair of the American Institute in September, 1865. In order to give the public the benefit of these goods at once, we offer to send by return mail, postage paid, or by express, on receipt of the prices affixed, any of the following

BUTTONS FOR MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING:

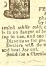
COAT BUTTONS, per dozen, plain black, 60c.; extra quality, 75c.; Ivory (black, drab, gray, tan or two colors), 90c.; Rubber, 70c.; fine Pearl, white or dark, $1 50. OVERCOAT BUTTONS, per dozen, plain black, 70c.; extra quality, 80c.; Rubber, 60c.; fine Pearl, white or dark, $1 60. VEST BUTTONS, per dozen, plain black, 50c.; extra quality, 60c.; Ivory (black, drab, gray, tan or two colors), 60c.; Pearl, white or dark, $1; fine Gilt vest or Jacket, 75c.; 90c.; $1, $1 50; Rubber, 60c. SUSPENDER BUTTONS, per dozen, 40c.; White Linen, for Under Garments, 50c. ONE ASSORTED BOX (coat, vest, pant and overcoat), $1 75. These are the only reliable Buttons for children's clothing, as they never pull off.

BUTTONS FOR LADIES.

By having several different sets, ladies can change them in a moment, thus altering the appearance of the garment to suit taste or occasion. CLOAK AND SACK BUTTONS, per dozen, new Medallion, $2; new brilliant Ivory, $3; Pearl, white or dark, $1 50; extra large and fine, $3; Rubber, $1; plain black, 80c.; Brocade, $1; Persian Gilt, $1; Ivory (black, drab, tan, gray or two colors, for sacks), 90c. DRESS BUTTONS, per dozen, Pearl, white or dark, $1; Ivory, any color, 90c.; new style Medallion, $1 50; brilliant Ivory, $1 50; Gilt Persian Pattern, $1; Chased Gilt Ball, 75c., 90c., $1 and $1 50; Rubber, $1. PLAIN SILK DRESS BUTTONS, any color, made to order, $1 25 per dozen.

ARMY AND NAVY BUTTONS.

For this purpose they are invaluable, as they can in an instant be exchanged for a new set, removed for cleaning, or changed for plain covered buttons when desired. United States Staff Coat, per dozen, Extra, $4; Fine, $3 50; Middling Fine, $2. Vest, Extra, $2; Fine, $1 75; Middling Fine, $1. Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery, Extra Coat, $3; Fine, $2; Extra Vest, $1 50; Fine, $1. Common Regulation, for Rank and File Coat, 50 cents; Vest, 45 cents. Navy Extra Coat, $3; Fine, $2 50; Extra Vest, $2 50; Fine, $1 25; Jacket, $1 50. New-York State Coat, $2 50; same quality Vest, $1 25 per dozen. Orders executed for any State Regiment on short notice. Sleeve Buttons for Ladies and Gents: Plain, 40 cents; Fancy, 50 cents per set. THE FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTON COMPANY are sole manufacturers of these goods, under Letters Patent granted to P. W. Gengembre. In ordering, please state the color of garment, and whether thick, medium thickness, or thin; also where you saw the advertisement. Call, or address, W. B. WATKINS, Sole Agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York. Show this to your friends.



SQUIRE'S PATENT FRUIT JAR, THE MOST SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE JAR MADE.

Fruit preserved without the aid of Sugar.
The only Glass Jar for preserving Vegetables.
This Jar has secured to it, by Letters Patent,
THE PERFORATED GLASS COVER,
ELASTIC RUBBER FASTENINGS,
FEET OR PEDESTALS ON BOTTOM OF JAR.

A combination of advantages that renders it emphatically the most desirable Jar for family use; for by these the fruit can be *cooked in the Jar*; the Jar sealed *while cold*; completely filled to the *total exclusion of all air*; is in no danger of *breaking* from fermentation, or from *heating or cooling* in use, and can be opened with scarcely an effort.

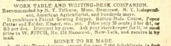
Directions for preserving fruit and working accompany each Jar.

Dealers will do well to see this before ordering, as it is the newest and best Jar out.

Send for a Circular.

J. S. BARTLETT, Wholesale Agent,
No. 69 Murray-st., New-York.

THE YANKEE BLADE.



Birds in the Square.

BY KANE O'DONNEL.

Pomp of worship, pride of prayer,
Burning shrines of solemn care,
Awe me not who heavenwards
Have my matin with the birds.

That in sprouting lindens sing
The religion of the Spring,
And with voice more sweet than speech,
Love and resurrection teach,

As in open house they sit,
Twittering robins in their wit;
High in airy oratory
Mock at rosary and story.

For on their fantastic perches,
Grows the thought that made the churches,
And from little throats aspire
The notes that lead the full-toned choir.

Outlaw not, or infidel,
(There were heretics as well)
I, to whom, religious clown,
Warbling gospels utter down—

That when anthems vainly roll,
Do resolve us to the soul,
And our doctrines' vanity
Twit with heaven's simplicity.

For a drop of simple dew
Treasures a religion true;
And to brows by green leaves fanned
There's the blessing of a hand.

Truest faith! for this was made
Church wherever blindworm prayed;
To conduct, by awful stature,
Man to childhood and to nature.

Nor to chain the charities
To a sinner's liturgies;
Prophets guard the church about—
There are sects, too, without,

Making outcast virtue shrine
Of a liberty divine,
While the faithful churchman there
Drowses in his narrow prayer.

Scorn they not, who meekly move,
Symbols of all higher love,
Nor forsake in joy or pain
The godly sympathy of men.

Still with mind devout I hear
The glorious organ brooding near;
And voices of the saints of song
With holy harmony are strong!

Sacred soul, which doth pervade
Thought, society, and shade,
Round as the duteous seasons move
Bring us wholly to thy love!

Pomp of worship, pride of prayer,
Burning shrines of solemn fear,
Ritual trite and pious priest
Leave me lowly with the least.

I would travel and rejoice
And wander to the still small voice.
Heavenliest nature, fill our days!
Wisest innocence is praise!

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

ASHES—The market is moderately active and firm, at $7 75@$7 87½ for Pots, and $15@$15 50 Pearls.

BEESWAX—The demand is moderate and the market steady; sales of Yellow Western and Southern at 40@41c.

CANDLES are in moderate demand and steady; we quote at 20@23c. for Adamantine, 40c. for Sperm, and 50c. for Patent.

COFFEE—There has been a moderate inquiry for Rio to-day, but the market still presents a dull appearance, and prices favor the buyer; sales of 2,130 bags Rio, ex Amanda, and 250 bags do., ex Solferino, on private terms; the stock of Rio, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, is 169,822 bags, including 4,500 in New-Orleans, 2,700 in Mobile, 17,000 in Baltimore, 8,000 in Philadelphia and 137,622 at this port.

COPPER—American ingot has been in fair demand, and is firmer; we quote Lake at 31@31½c., and Baltimore at 31c.

COTTON—The market opened active and firmer, but with [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

From Illinois—J. D. Wallace, 192; J. B. Hunter, 218.
From Kentucky—Jarvis & Co., 25.
From Virginia—J. W. Kirk, 784.
From Pennsylvania—W. C. Kirby, 467.
From New-Jersey—C. Wise, 33; George B. Holcombe, 185; W. H. Manners, 24.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit:—Hudson River Railroad, 5,609; Erie Railroad, 3,991; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 4,494; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 94. Total, 14,248.

A decline of ½c ℔ occurred on Wednesday and Thursday without any apparent cause. The trade dragged each day, leaving some hogs unsold. Owing to the supply being moderate on Monday the trade was active, and former prices regained. We quote the opening of the market this morning, with 30 cars on sale at the following range of prices: Best grades, heavy and prime, 10¼ to 10½c; light grades suitable for the retail trade, 10 to 10¼c. No stillers on sale. The arrivals for the week amount to 14,248 head. In answer to the inquiry about Canada hogs, we will say they have to pay a duty of 20 per cent in gold.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—JUNE 11.

Beeves—The prices of Beef Cattle are well sustained; sales of 1,400 head at 13@18c. Sheep firm; sales of 8,000 head at 6@6½c. ℔ gross. Hogs dull; sales of 2,600 head at $13@$14 ℔ 100 ℔ net, and some extra at $14 50.

New Publications.

A TOUR WITH THE POLICE THROUGH THE LOWER DEPTHS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN METROPOLIS. A DISCOURSE BY REV. PETER STRYKER. "Graceful in style, full of interest and information." Appears in Pulpit and Rostrum, No. 39. Price 15 cents. Sent everywhere by mail. SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & Co., Publishers, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED for HORACE GREELEY'S "AMERICAN CONFLICT." Vol. I of this History has met with unparalleled success—130,000 having already been sold—and is emphatically indorsed by the press of all parties, by leading Generals of the army, by the President, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress, State Governors, Literary men, and by thousands politically opposed to the author. Vol. II (and last) will be published in August, and will more than sustain the high character of the first. In its preparation, the vast amount of time, labor, and pains-taking research, devoted to a careful sifting of the mass of crude surface material adopted by earlier writers without verification, and to the collection of important information hitherto inaccessible or overlooked—including much from the Rebel side—cannot fail, under the eminent qualifications of the author, to produce a record of surpassing excellence, which will supersede all other works on the subject. O. D. CASE & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Conn. C. H. GILDERSLEEVE, No. 1 Spruce-st., N. Y.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, with its Antecedents and Consequents. By A. CAMPBELL. It has been said of this volume that it "sums up and exhausts the whole controversy." Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 25. Address J. A. CAMPBELL, Bethany, Brook Co., West Va.

CO-OPERATION! CO-OPERATION! levels all class distinctions, aids the poor man to get a competence, and become his own employer. It will be thoroughly understood by reading the NATIONAL TRADES REVIEW, the best family weekly paper in America. Send 5c. for a specimen, to N. B. THAYER, northeast corner Fifth and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia, Penn. Terms $2 per year, $1 for four months. An intensely interesting story will be commenced next week.

EYES, EARS, NOSE, LIPS, MOUTH, HEAD, Hair, Eyebrows, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, given in the NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or "SIGNS of CHARACTER" as manifested in TEMPERAMENT and EXTERNAL FORMS, and especially in "THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE." With more than 1,000 Illustrations. A beautiful Book. Price $5. Agents wanted. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

LESSONS, PRAYERS AND MUSIC—For each day of the year. An important Book: particularly adapted for Worship in the family and social circle—Combines all the elements of Worship, Praise, Prayer and Reading God's Word. "WORSHIP IN THE SCHOOL ROOM," Exclusively on Agents Book. For circular giving full particulars, address, SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & Co., No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y., or the Rev. W. T. WYLIE, No. 64 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

"YANKEE NOTIONS" (15 years old,) the great COMIC CUT and FUNNY STORY PAPER of the UNITED STATES, every family should take monthly; 15 cents a copy. To be had of all News Agents. Jubilee-Freedom-Union No. for July, now ready. A regular side-splitter and fang clearer. A store of nitrous-oxide Pictures and 500 roaring Stories. General Agents, THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ANDERSONVILLE! A LIST OF UNION SOLDIERS BURIED AT ANDERSONVILLE GIVING NAME, REGIMENT, AND GRAVE-NUMBER OF EACH. 80 PAGES. 25 CENTS. Published by THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all Newsdealers.

Wants.

[illegible]

Employment.

[illegible]

To Housekeepers.

[illegible]

Chances for Business Men.

[illegible]

Teas and Coffees.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

To Farmers and Others.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Hardware.

NEW-YORK STEAM ENGINE WORKS, [illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

ALL WANTING FARMS. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland; mild climate; 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil; produces large crops; twenty acre tracts, at $25 per acre, payable in four years; good business opening; good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Landis Township, N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. *From Report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of The Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*

ALL GOING WEST soon or by-and-by, to PURCHASE LAND, should write to the undersigned for Circulars, giving full particulars about the 500,000 ACRES OF PRAIRIE, TIMBER AND COAL LANDS, for sale in Northern Missouri, on the most liberal terms, by the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. CO. An advertisement of any reasonable length cannot tell the whole story, therefore send for our gratuitous advertising documents. Extra copies are cheerfully furnished to such as wish to induce others to emigrate with them. A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of all our lands is sold at thirty cents. Address GEORGE S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, Hannibal, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE LANDS in INDIANA and MICHIGAN, and some money for a medium-sized FARM within 50 miles of New-York City. Answer Box No. 2,381 Post-Office.

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM of 160 acres, in Cecil County, Maryland, about midway between Philadelphia and Baltimore, five miles from P. W. & B. Railroad, two miles from Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad; the soil is good and productive, gently rolling, and well watered; the climate is genial—between the rigid cold of the North and the oppressive heat of the South; 400 feet above tide-water, free from malaria and musketoes, and not subject to epidemics; society moral and intelligent, near to churches, schools, and mills; three miles from steam navigation at Port Deposit, which affords a good market for farm produce. Improvements—A comfortable dwelling, surrounded with trees and shrubbery, a three-story barn, wagon-house, and corn-house, all large and well built; also, meat, milk, and poultry-houses, an apple-orchard of 120 trees in bearing—peach, cherry, and other fruit-trees; about 120 acres in cultivation; the balance affords an ample supply of wood for building, fencing, and fuel, good quarries of granite furnish building stone. The mellow soil and favorable location makes this a desirable situation for a nursery, or for the production of small fruits for the city markets, or for a large dairy. Price, $18,000. For further particulars address JAS. O. McCORMICK, Woodlawn, Cecil County, Md.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIFTY ACRES of LAND, in part natural Cranberry, only two miles from Mays' Landing, the County seat of Atlantic County, N. J. Also, for $400, 14 ACRES of land, 6 of which is arable, with a HOUSE and bearing apple orchard on it, 4½ miles from Swampolding Station of Camden and Atlantic Railroad. For particulars, address T. F. CAMPBELL, Elms Post-Office, New-Jersey.

ILLINOIS Improved Farms for Sale—560 acres (80 in timber) in tracts to suit, lying near Terre Haute, on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad; all well fenced and mostly under cultivation; good house and barn; great abundance and variety of fruit. For terms apply to the owner, at the office of B. H. Taylor & Corbiere Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

KANSAS LANDS FOR SALE.—"The Garden of the West."—I offer for sale 100,000 ACRES of the very best land in Kansas.

Kansas has the best climate, the best soil, and the best people of any State in the Union.

She repudiates Johnson, Lane, and all other apostates.

It is the best stock country on the Continent.

It has the best market of any Western State, and will continue to have, as the Mining Region of the West will absorb all its products.

There are more railroads being built, or about to be built, than in any other State.

For a description of these lands, send to my address at Topeka, Kansas. T. H. WALKER.

LANDS for the LANDLESS.—Cheap, Comfortable HOMES. Profitable for CRANBERRY CULTURE, FRUIT ORCHARDS, MARKET GARDENS and SMALL FARMS. 25,000 acres for SALE low; terms liberal to actual settlers. Location: [illegible]

[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY [illegible]

Removals.

[illegible]

Instruction.

[illegible]

Musical Instruments.

[illegible]

Medical.

[illegible]

Medical.

RUPTURE CURED.—Sydney, New South Wales, Feb. 19, 1866. Messrs. MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York:

GENTS: In April, 1864, suffering much from a rupture of three years' duration, which made life a burden to me, I was entered on your books as a patient, not over sanguine as to the results, owing to the repeated and costly former failures in this part of the world. Gratitude demands of me a report of the success which has followed the scientific application of your RADICAL CURE TRUSS in my case. I followed your instructions for three months, and ventured to discontinue the use of the appliance with perfect impunity. Since that time I have enjoyed a return to perfect health and strength, and can follow my calling with pleasure and satisfaction. I don't part company with the Truss, for fear of another mishap, seeing the Australian colonies have no mechanical appliances to compare with it. It is the perfect cure. Trusting you will excuse my tardy but heartfelt acknowledgment, I am, gents, yours, most gratefully, W. A. BEDELL, age 33, Miner.

Dr. S. N. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure and all other kind of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Apparatus for Spinal Curvature, Club Feet, Bow Legs, and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Offices of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite the church, and S. N. MARSH, CORLISS & Co., No. 3 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AS A PREVENTIVE AGAINST Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Small-Pox, &c., AND WILL CURE Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Scarlet, Typhoid and Typhus. RAPIDLY CURES All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache. WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease, and a quick cure. IN ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS A teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort. Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle. RADWAY & Co., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FRECKLES, TAN and PIMPLES REMOVED AT ONCE by the use of UPHAM'S FRECKLE, TAN and PIMPLE BANISHER. Mailed to any address for 75 cents by S. C. UPHAM. Sold by all druggists. No. 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED from all parts of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER. Mailed to any address for $1 25 by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists.

THE CHOLERA. THE GREAT EUROPEAN CURE was the means in the Summer of '65 of saving thousands of lives in the Old World. I will send the Recipe for preparing it, by return mail, to all who will send One Dollar to E. L. M., Diamond Bluff, Wisconsin.

THERE is no excuse for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of billous disease have some regard for your neighbors if not for yourselves.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Dysentery, Croup, Cholera, Colic, Rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. Price, 40 and 80 cents.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE Relieves the most violent paroxysms in *five minutes*, and effects a *permanent cure*. Price $2. Sent, postpaid, to any address by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia. Circulars sent free.

To Whom it May Concern.

IMPORTANT to INSANE and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS throughout the Country.—Left his home, six weeks since, THOMAS CONNOR, Machinist, five feet 8½ inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, grey in front, light mustache; had on black suit, round black felt hat, leather gaiters, gold watch and black silk guard, black and white silk tie, red flannel underclothes, bound with white, and blue worsted stockings; supposed to be in a disturbed state of mind. A communication from the above, or any person having information of the same, will ease the minds of a distressed family. Address No. 71 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]